

NODULE X15

DALLAS: JUNE 1962 TO MARCH 1963



NAZI SPY GEORGE VON
MOHRENSCHILDT

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PAULINE VIRGINIA BATES: JUNE 1962

On June 18, 1962, OSWALD visited the office of Pauline Virginia Bates. Pauline Virginia Bates (born January 11, 1922; died October 7, 1978) was a public legal stenographer, from Forest Grove, Oregon. In an interview with Caroline Hamilton of *The Fort Worth Press*, Pauline Virginia Bates recalled her encounters with OSWALD:

LEE OSWALD wanted the world to think he'd gone to Russia 'on a job' for the State Department. He left that impression with Miss Pauline Bates. He did it by evasiveness. 'When the State Department granted my visa,' OSWALD told her, 'they stipulated they could not stand behind me in any way.' OSWALD went to see Miss Bates on June 18, 1962. He had in his hand a manila envelope full of notes condemning a criticizing life in Russia. LEE OSWALD had found the Soviet Union no utopia. Or so he said. 'I saw your name in the telephone book' he said 'Can you do some typing for me? Notes I made in Russia of conditions there.' In his manila envelope he had several sheaves of papers, stapled together in sequences, on different Russian cities. The first was Minsk. The second was Kiev. The papers were all sizes and shapes some snips like strips pulled from envelopes, some full sheets, some heavy brown wrapping paper. The notes were handwritten in pen and pencil and then typed. 'I'll have to change the names when my book is published.' He never said he was a U.S. secret agent either but he gave that impression. And the impression raised questions in Mrs. Bates' mind. Why would a secret agent have a public stenographer type his notes? Why was he short of money? Why couldn't he find a job? Why did he leave the impression he was a secret agent. She never found out. But she thought about it again after November 22, 1963. And she still doesn't know.

PETER PAUL GREGORY

Pauline Virginia Bates stated that OSWALD told her that a Dallas engineer named Peter Gregory was interested in publishing his manuscript. On June 19, 1962, OSWALD called Peter Paul Gregory, a petroleum engineer born January 25, 1929, in Siberia, who taught Russian at the Fort Worth public library. Peter Paul Gregory became OSWALD'S entré into White Russian exile community in Dallas.

The White Russians came to the United States as a result of the civil war that erupted after the Bolshevik revolution of 1917. In order to aid the anti-Bolshevik forces, the Allied Expeditionary Force (which included the U.S.) invaded Russia and set up the geo-political area, White Russia, which was any area that was not controlled by Red (Communist) Russia. White Russian meant anti-Communist Russian. In August 1965 Peter Paul Gregory was hired by the CIA to work for its Joint Press Reading Service. [NARA 1993.07.20.15:10:32:710600] Peter Paul Gregory denied that he was the petroleum engineer who offered to publish OSWALD'S book.

PAULINE BATES: WARREN COMMISSION TESTIMONY

OSWALD walked into my office one day, said he had gotten my name out of the telephone directory. It so happens it's the first one in the public stenographers...He just walked in. It's not uncommon for people to walk in and say, "Miss Bates can you type something for me?" And I said, "Yes, I could, what was it?" ...then he told me he was LEE OSWALD. He said, "First, I want to find out what your prices are and see if I can afford it." He wanted a professional typing job done on his notes, and explained: "Some of them are typed on a little portable, some of 'em are handwritten in ink, some of 'em are in pencil." [I was] anxious to get on with it. He had just come back from Russia and had notes, I would like to have seen them. And he didn't look like he had - he looked like a High School kid to me when he first came in. I thought he was just a kid...And he said he had just gotten out of the Marine Corps and taken elementary Russian...while he was in the Marine Corps.[Pauline Virginia Bates typed OSWALD'S notes and found they were] very bitter against Russia...They were all done in Russia. And he smuggled them out of Russia. And he said that the whole time, until they were over the border, they were scared to death they would be found, and of course, they would not be allowed to leave Russia...He never once mentioned the word 'Communist'...He just said "the Party."He came up and he was quite nervous. The other two days, he'd sit right there at my desk and - uh - if I needed to ask him anything, why I would. But this day he was walking up and down looking over my shoulder and wanting to know where I was - and finally I finished the 10th page. He said "Now Pauline, you told me what your charges were. This is eight hours and you've worked ten pages. I have \$10 and no more money. I can't let you go on."

When Pauline Bates testified before the Warren Commission, Counsel Albert Jenner asked her about Caroline Hamilton's article:

Jenner: Is that story accurate as you related it to her?"

Bates: That's right.

Jenner: Is there anything in that story that you would like to amend or correct.

Bates: No sir. It was read to me before it was ever printed twice. And we did it so very carefully to make it all -- so we wouldn't get the past and present mixed up. We kept it to the three days.

Jenner: Do you recall being interviewed by the FBI on December 2, 1963?

Bates: They came to my home on a Saturday after the story broke.

Jenner: Do you recall saying to the FBI men who interviewed you that the story was accurate --

Bates: Yes, sir. Gave them a copy of it.

Jenner: In every detail with one exception -- which was that OSWALD never stated that he was working for the U.S. State Department.

Bates: Well that is not in the story.

Jenner: Tell me about that.

Bates: That was what the radio and television was trying to put words in my mouth at that time. And uh - I don't know how many times I had to call and tell them to retract that. I never stated that. I stated that he first said he went to Russia and had gotten a visa that I thought - it was just a thought - that maybe he was going over there under the auspices of the State Department. As a student or something. From that they got that he was a secret agent for the -

Nonetheless, Pauline Virginia Bates told Albert Jenner substantially the same information she told Caroline Hamilton:

[OSWALD] had wanted to travel, and so he applied to the State Department for a visa. And I asked him if he was an exchange student - if he went over as an exchange student. Sometimes - I don't know, I was kind of ignorant about things like that. He said 'No,' that the State Department finally agreed to let him go over, but they would not be responsible for him; he was granted a visa to go over there but the State Department refused to stand behind him in case he got into trouble or anything.

PLAUSIBLE DENIABILITY

What visa had OSWALD referred to? The State Department could not have issued a Soviet visa - only the Soviet Union could do that. How could the State Department have refused to stand behind OSWALD after issuing him a visa? OSWALD chose to be deliberately oblique since he made reference to the CIA's doctrine of plausible deniability. When the CIA structured an operation, it did it so in such a way that were anyone apprehended, there would never be enough evidence to link him/her to the CIA. The CIA could then issue a plausible denial of any CIA-connection. In other words, if for any reason OSWALD were exposed as a CIA agent in Russia, ANGLETON would claim to have no knowledge of him, and not a shred of evidence to the contrary would exist.

Pauline Virginia Bates wondered why a State Department undercover agent would hire a free-lance stenographer to type up his notes. Why was he short of money? Poverty

was part of OSWALD'S cover. OSWALD was very secretive and never left Pauline Virginia Bates alone with the notes. He brought them when he came, took them when he left, and carried off the carbon paper. On June 20, 1962, OSWALD ended his relationship with Pauline Virginia Bates.

PARTIAL CONTENTS OF ONE OF THE MANUSCRIPTS

When elections are initiated in the USSR, or formulated, a whole huge mechanical apparatus is started, not only to ensure victory but to safeguard the state from any voice of dissent, either in abstention or opposition. All possible voters (that is from the age of 16 up) are registered well beforehand by "agitators" who go round to every door in their district getting names and notifying all voters of their duty to the motherland in voting, in the case of the elections held throughout the Soviet Union as on March 18, 1962 to "elect" the Supreme Soviet, including Khrushchev, the people Soviet (house of representatives) and the Soviet of Nationalities. The agitator came on January 24, 1962, and February 20, 1962, on Election day all voters go to the polls, usually a school, and vote. They are given a ballot which they immediately drop in a box. On the ballot is the single name of the candidate for each post. That's all anybody ever does to vote. This system assures a 99% turnout and a predetermined victory. In each polling place there is a booth for secret balloting (crossing out the candidate and writing in your own) Under Soviet law anyone can do this, nobody does for the obvious reason that anyone who enters the booth may be identified. There is a Soviet joke about the floor dropping out from anyone stepping into the booth. But the fact is that if the entire population used the polling booth they could beat the system, however, years of mass discipline and fear have made the people afraid to attempt any such demonstration.

THE DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE

As soon as OSWALD returned to the United States he recommenced his efforts to have his dishonorable discharge changed back to an honorable one. On June 19, 1962, OSWALD contacted the Navy Discharge Review Board in Washington, D.C.

In this case there is no question as to service, which, as the Naval records show, was of a strictly honorable nature. This case is a question of loyalty revolving around out of residence in the Soviet Union. In requesting a review of this case, I can show; I had not violated any laws or regulations pertaining to my prolonged residence abroad and that I am a loyal U.S. citizen...This board was given to consider whether I had gone to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with the object of becoming a permanent citizen of that country. Since I was not in the United States at the time of the convening of the board and since I was completely unable to communicate with anyone in the outside world through the Iron Curtain,

this board found against me...Since there is no other possible way to present my case, in consideration of the nature of the charge which was brought against me, I would like to include a request for reenlistment regardless of the findings of the board. In accordance with par. 15 (e) (5) I request that the Board consider my sincere desire to use my former training at the aviation fundamentals school, Jacksonville, Florida, and Radar operators school, Biloxi, Miss., as well as special knowledge I have accumulated through my experience since my release from active duty, in the Naval service.

What special knowledge had he acquired in Russia that could have helped the U.S. Navy? [WCE 2661] Was OSWALD offering the Navy information on the Soviet military? If so, where had he obtained this information?



John Connally received a letter from OSWALD that protested the downgrading of OSWALD'S Marine Discharge. John Connally was Secretary of the Navy while OSWALD was a Marine, but had been replaced by Fred Korth, whose name was in OSWALD'S address book. Senator John Tower also received a letter from OSWALD about his discharge. The State Department forwarded four of OSWALD'S letters to Senator John Tower in order that he could familiarize himself with the case. [DOS Serial 0122, 1.26.62] In the late 1980's John Tower headed a Reagan-appointed Commission to investigate the Iran/Contra scandal which involved the CIA and anti-Sandinista Nicaraguans. On April 6, 1991, Senator Tower was killed in a plane crash in Brunswick, Georgia, along with 22 others. Tapes of communication between the aircraft and the controllers at Jacksonville were all normal. The plane was completely demolished and an investigation of the wreckage of the plane was begun. The Senate had recently refused to approve Tower as Secretary of Defense, because of consultancy fees he had received from arms manufactures while he was in the private sector. Tower was head President Bush's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

JOHN W. FAIN INTERVIEWS OSWALD

On June 26, 1962, 13 days after returning to the United States, OSWALD was interviewed by FBI Agent John W. Fain at the Fort Worth FBI office. He described OSWALD as cold, arrogant and uncooperative: "He denied having any involvement with Soviet intelligence agencies, but when asked if he would submit to a polygraph examination, he refused without giving a reason." Another FBI report stated:

On June 26, 1962, S.A. John W. Fain interviewed Mrs. Robert L. Oswald at Fort Worth, Texas. On June 26, 1962, S.A.S. B. Tom Brown and John W. Fain interviewed OSWALD. The attention of the Bureau is called to the fact on June 26, 1962, OSWALD was very difficult to interview. He was curt and short in many of his answers. He gave the impression of being cold and arrogant and on the whole interview was generally uncooperative. Near the end of the interview Subject was asked whether

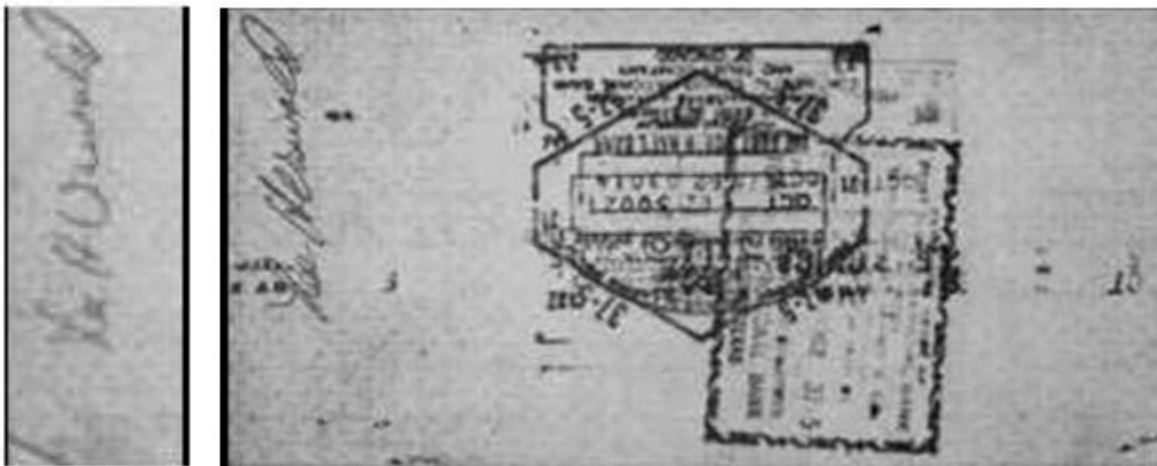
or not he would be willing to submit to a polygraph examination concerning answers given by him during the interview of June 26, 1962. Subject stated he would not be willing to take polygraph test as to whether his negative answers to the questions as to whether or not he had furnished any information to the Soviets, as to whether or not he had been recruited by the Soviet Intelligence Agents and whether or not he had made any deals with the Soviets in order to obtain permission to return to the United States. This report is classified Confidential since it contains information from other agencies which is so classified. A copy of this report is sent to ONI because of the initial interest of that agency in Subject. [NARA FBI 124-10171-10119 undated]

When the HSCA questioned FBI S.A. John W. Fain about this, he said he never asked OSWALD about a polygraph examination. "Fain is positive that he never asked OSWALD whether he was an agent for the U.S. Government, notwithstanding Robert Oswald's testimony before the Warren Commission that LEE HARVEY OSWALD said he was asked this question. He had no reason to ask him this." [HSCA R p190; WR p434; HSCA Fain interview by Genzman 6.25.78]

OSWALD was afraid the polygraph would detect deception because he had been in contact with the KGB and OSWALD knew FBI Agent John W. Fain would have questioned him about the KGB: "I know your tactics; there is a similar agency in Russia. You are using the soft touch and, of course, the procedure in Russia would be quite different."

LOUV-R-PAC DIVISION OF LESLIE WELDING: JULY 1962

OSWALD was unemployed from June 10, 1962, until July 17, 1962, when he was hired by the Louv-R-Pac Division of Leslie Welding. Coincidentally, in 1961 INTERPEN member Loran Hall listed his occupation as "sheet metal worker" and INTERPEN member William Seymour worked as a welder. [FBI 105-82555-5235]



Some of the signatures on the back of the Louv-R-Pac paychecks were not OSWALD'S. The FBI Laboratory examined the endorsements and compared them against the signature on OSWALD'S passport. They did not match, although OSWALD had used his passport as identification to cash these checks, and his passport number was written on each one. The FBI stated: "Under date of December 5, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised that the hand printing and handwriting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, available in Bureau files, have been searched in the National Security File without effecting an identification." [FBI DL 89-43 RPG:mja; WCD 7 p 360] The HSCA examined 63 specimens of OSWALD'S signature, but none of the signatures on the Louv-R-Pac paychecks, although their existence had been brought to the attention of the HSCA by this researcher. The HSCA chose instead to examine: "A letter dated July 13, 1962, to Leslie Welding Co. signed LEE H. OSWALD; written on part of the page from a yellow legal pad. Blue ink. Ball point pen. Location: Archives." [HSCA V8 p230]

TOM BARGAS

In a February 3, 1964, Memorandum to Files, a CIA component, presumably the Office of Security, stated: "The following notation appears on the cover of OSWALD'S address book: "Mr. Bargas 200 E.N. Vacey Louv - K P1316 (The FBI memorandum does not suggest it, but I would think that Louv - K might possibly refer to Louisville, Kentucky.) The Office of Security of the CIA came up with three spurious Bargas' from its files. [CIA 1300-479] "Bargas" was the name of OSWALD'S foreman at Louv-R-Pac, Thomas Bargas. Tom Bargas was interviewed in 1977 and asked if he saw OSWALD every day he worked there? He said: "Yeah, I did see him every day. He was a sheet metal worker, we used to make ventilators. We never had any Government contracts or anything. It was all commercial buildings. OSWALD always kept to himself - he wore the same old jacket." In May 1993 Tom Bargas said OSWALD never expressed any political opinions to him and was a good worker. "He was a general flunky - he did everything we put him to do. Because he comprehended so well, I was going to teach him to do layout work. Then he quit. No reason...He came in every day. He worked there two, three months, maybe longer. He didn't miss any days that I know of...I never miss work. We went in at 7:00 a.m. and got off at 3:30 p.m." [WCD 7; FBI DL 89-43 p360 - 1 RPG:mja - UnID; CIA 1300-479]

HOSTY STARTS HIS INVESTIGATION: JULY 1962

S.A. Hosty had conducted a supporting investigation on Marina Oswald for S.A. John Fain. S.A. James P. Hosty received a Bachelor of Science in business administration from the University of Notre Dame in June 1948; between 1948 and 1962 he was employed by the First National Bank of Chicago, and then employed by the Beechnut packing company as a salesman. He joined the FBI on January 21, 1952, and was assigned to the Louisville Division on General Investigation, then transferred to the Dallas FBI General Investigation Division until 1955, when he was assigned to the Internal Security Squad. [Hosty WC Test. P441]

S.A. Hosty:

The case on Marina Oswald was opened on a specific recommendation of this writer on July 19, 1962, at which time it was noted that she fell within the criteria of the SOBIR program (Manual of Instructions 105-R). By letter to the Bureau dated July 25, 1962, Bureau was advised on a UACB basis that in view of the pending investigation on LEE OSWALD this case would be put in a pending inactive status, to be reopened at a later date for consideration or advisable action.

The FBI document dated July 25, 1962, stated:

The case on LEE OSWALD is in pending status and he is to be re-interviewed. It is not believe any active investigation of his wife or interview of her under the SOBIR program is logical or advisable at this time. It is felt her activities can be sufficiently followed at this time in connection with the case on her husband. It is noted there are no subversive references on any member of the Subjects family, and under present circumstances she will be closely and intimately associated with them. According to INS records she is proficient presently only in the Russian language. In view of the foregoing, the case on Subject will be maintained in a pending, inactive status in the Dallas Field Division for a period of six months UACB. At the expiration of that time it will be reopened and considered for further warranted or advisable action. [FBI 105-42555-29]

James Hosty commented, "I didn't sign it to a pending inactive, Ken Howe did. The supervisor signs cases. I recommended the case be open and it was assigned pending inactive to John Fain."

Hosty contacted the Immigration and Naturalization Service for information on Marina. He used this background information to prepare a report on July 19, 1962, that concluded: "Copies of this letter are being designated for Washington Field Office since Subject, according to information furnished by her husband in the interview with him on June 26, 1962, is to periodically report her whereabouts to the Russian Embassy. Should any information concerning contacts by the Subject with the Russian Embassy come to the attention of Washington Field Office, same should be promptly reported to the Bureau and Dallas." [FBI New 105-1435-I Fain Hosty]

JOHN W. FAIN INTERVIEWS OSWALD AGAIN: AUGUST 1962

On August 8, 1962, OSWALD and family moved into the Rotary Apartments. The telephone number "ED-5-0755," which turned out to be the Rotary Apartments at 1501 7th Street in Dallas, was found on a slip of paper in OSWALD'S possessions. OSWALD and family lived there until November 1962. Click [HERE](#) to see color film of OSWALD at that time. S.A. John Fain was dissatisfied with the first interview and arranged to see OSWALD again on August 16, 1962. At the outset of this interview, OSWALD invited S.A. John Fain and his partner to question him in his home, but they declined in favor of

their car. He was much friendlier, and assured them he would inform them if he were approached by the KGB. He doubted this would happen since, "his employment did not involve any sensitive information." When asked why he went to live in the Soviet Union, OSWALD told the Agents it was "nobody's business." He advised that no representative of the Soviet Union, the MVD or any intelligence agent of the Soviet Union ever attempted to elicit secret information concerning the United States or its defense, from him. OSWALD denied he ever told the Soviets at any time he would make available to them information concerning his U.S. Marine Corps specialty." According to the Warren Commission, S.A. John Fain - having concluded OSWALD was not a security risk, potentially dangerous or violent - had recommended that the case be placed in a closed status. A copy of S.A. John Fain's report was sent to the CIA. On August 30, 1962, the FBI closed the OSWALD case. From August 1962 to March 1963, OSWALD was free of active FBI investigation. S.A. John Fain retired from the Bureau in October 1962 and the closed LEE OSWALD case was not reassigned.

OSWALD SEPTEMBER 1962
ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

FROM RECORDS INTEGRATION DIVISION/ANALYSIS

TO:

1. COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE STAFF Received September 17, 1962
(Initials SM)
2. CI/SIG Received: September 25, 1962 (Written 25 IX 62 Initials ege -
Ann Egerter)
3. COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE/OPS/ (deleted) (Initials: Check mark)
4. SOVIET RUSSIA / COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE (Initial a)
5. CSR/COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE/P/OP Received September 28, 1962
Forwarded October 1, 1962 (Initials illegible)
6. CI/OPS/ (Deleted)
7. SOVIET RUSSIA/COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE/RED/ (deleted)
Forwarded October 3, 1962 (initials WELLS) C/SR/CI/R Received October
4, 1962, Forwarded October 5, 1962 (Initials illegible)
8. SOVIET RUSSIA/COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE/ R (deleted) Received
October 11, 1962. Forwarded October 12, 1962 (Initials illegible) 8-9 make
note of this orig

9. SOVIET RUSSIA/BIO/ (deleted). Forwarded October 15, 1962 (Initials illegible)

11. January 22, 1964

12. CI/OPS/ (Deleted) January 22, 1964 (Initials illegible)

13. CI/SIG/ (Deleted) January 29, 1964 (Written 29 I 64 initials ege - Ann Egerter)

14. C, CI/ R& A

The Sheet contained the notation: "Believe (Deleted) CI/SIG has full file. Dorothy Lynch." An FBI report on OSWALD was attached to it.

THE WORKER

In August 1962 OSWALD sent for a subscription to *The Worker*, on September 28, 1962, "a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available photographs of the names and addresses of subscribers maintained by the *Worker*, an East Coast Communist newspaper."

FBI Warren Commission Exhibit Qc37 was "one photograph bearing postmark "New Orleans LA 8 JUN 1963 1 30 PM", bearing handwritten address "The Worker 23 W. 26th St. New York 10, N.Y. and handwritten return address "P. O. Box 30061 New Orleans, La." Qc38 Photographs of two-page handwritten letter to "The Worker" signed "Lee H. Oswald."

This information was sent to Dallas and initialed to file by S.A. Fain on October 22, 1962. The document contained this notation "1 verifax to Bur December 8, 1963 H." [FBI-100-10461-35] *The Worker*, known in the 1950's as *The Daily Worker*, was a Communist Party organ controlled by the Soviet Union. It received millions of dollars in illegal Soviet subsidies. Why was OSWALD still interested in Soviet-style Communism when he had expressed his disillusionment with the Soviet Union in his writing? OSWALD'S FBI case remained in a closed status despite specific orders to investigate subscribers to *The Worker* and despite his contact with the Soviet Embassy, Washington: OSWALD was in touch with the Soviet Embassy, Washington. He asked the Embassy to send him "any periodicals or bulletins which you may put out for the benefit of your citizens living, for a time, in the U.S.A." He inquired how he could subscribe to *Pravda* or *Izvestia*. Bells should have started going off as the FBI must have realized this guy acts out. But certain key FBI agents believed he was a CIA operation so they let Ozzie slid. HEMMING told this researcher:

OSWALD'S watched, he's checked. Because the bureaucracy over here doesn't know he's working for somebody. Because he's a deep cover operative. Ninety-nine percent of the bureaucracy, the FBI, the local

police, the dog catcher, think he's just an asshole that re-defected. Now, all of a sudden, the guy is dipping his wick into paramilitary activity, intelligence activity. Our bureaucracy says, 'Who the fuck is this guy?' He's barely out of the Soviet Union and he's fucking around with anti-communists. This is the kind of activity he ain't supposed to be involved in.

OSWALD'S READING HABITS IN DALLAS

The FBI:

Marina was questioned concerning OSWALD'S reading habits while in Dallas, Texas. She said she had gone to the Dallas Public Library on many occasions and had brought back piles of books to their residence. She said that generally the books which he brought home to read were histories or biographies. She recalls that he read biographies of Hitler, Kennedy and Khrushchev. She is not clear in her mind as to whether he read these books in New Orleans or in Dallas. She recalls that he also read the book, *Time to Live and Time to Die* by Eric Maria Remarque. She recalls he read a book about Powers, the U-2 pilot. She cannot specifically recall what books he checked out of the Dallas Public Library. [Heitman & Boguslav DL 100-10461 2.25.64]

OSWALD RESIGNS FROM LOUV-R-PAC OCTOBER 8, 1962

The Secret Service reported: "OSWALD'S last two paychecks from the Leslie Welding, Fort Worth, Texas, are dated October 6, 1963, and October 13, 1963, and were mailed to him in care of Post Office Box 2915, Dallas. Under OSWALD'S endorsement on the back of these two checks appears the address 3519 Fairmount Street. These checks bear the bank stamp dates October 16, 1962, and October 22, 1962, respectively, and they were cashed at the Mercantile National Bank of Dallas." Marina Oswald and her daughter lived at this address in October 1962. On October 8, 1962, OSWALD resigned from the Louv-R-Pac division of Leslie Welding.

POST OFFICE BOX 2915

On October 9, 1962, OSWALD opened Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, using his own name and the address of Gary Taylor. Gary Taylor was the son-in-law of OSWALD'S friend, George DeMohrenschildt. When OSWALD endorsed his last two checks from Louv-R-Pac, he used the address of Gary Taylor; he never stayed there, however.

The Warren Commission stated that OSWALD probably authorized "A.J. Hidell" to receive mail at this post office box. There was no proof of this. Dallas Postal Inspector Harry D. Holmes testified that the portion of the application which listed names of persons other than the applicant authorized to receive mail, in accordance with postal regulations, had been destroyed when the box was closed. On November 23, 1963, the

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: November 23, 1963

FROM : Mr. Belmont *MB*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY NOVEMBER 22, 1963 DALLAS, TEXAS INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SECRET

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Relative to the Post Office box in Dallas to which the rifle was shipped from Chicago, I told Shanklin to be sure that the application for the box and any other correspondence dealing with the box was secured from the Post Office Department and sent in here for handwriting examination to further tie it in to Oswald.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

AHB:LS
(7)

REC-5A
NOV 27 1963
SECRET
SEVEN

Date of Declassification Indefinite

OSWALD HAS NO ADDRESS IN DALLAS

On October 15, 1962, Gary Taylor drove OSWALD to the YMCA in Dallas, where OSWALD checked in. OSWALD checked out of the YMCA on October 19, 1962, and, as stated, from October 19, 1962, to November 2, 1962, his address was a mystery to the Warren Commission. The Warren Report noted: "After OSWALD left the YMCA on October 19, 1962, he moved to a room or apartment somewhere in Dallas which has not been located. It seems likely that during that time he spent several weekends with Marina at the Hall house." [WR p720] (Marina OSWALD had moved in with Elena Hall). When OSWALD endorsed his last two checks from Louv-R-Pac, he used the address of Gary Taylor; he never stayed there, however.

As stated, OSWALD'S whereabouts from October 19, 1962, to November 2, 1962, were not discoverable by the Warren Commission. He was not with Marina Oswald, who had moved out of their apartment on Mercedes Street in Fort Worth that OSWALD had rented in August 1962. With the help of Russian exile George Bouhe who had contact with the Texas Employment Commission, OSWALD was referred to the Jagger-Chiles-Stovall Photographic Company on October 11, 1962. On October 12, 1962, he began work there as a trainee. From October 9, 1962, when OSWALD listed Gary Taylor's address on his application for a Post Office Box, until October 11, 1962, OSWALD was unaccounted for.

OSWALD AND LARRY HOWARD IN THE FALL OF 1962
WITNESS: RICHARD MONROE MARGESON

On April 18, 1975, Sheriff Allen L. Capwell (NA) Wyoming County, New York, personally appeared at the Buffalo Office of the FBI and related the following information which he had obtained from Richard Monroe Margeson, DOB June 16, 1927, Rochester, New York, residing Webster Road, Wyoming County, New York, on April 14, 1975, whom Capwell has personally known for the past five years. Capwell has no reason to believe Margeson is not stable.

Margeson, while living in California, in 1962, met one LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD Jr. 6', 300 lbs., of Mexican descent. HOWARD was engaged in collecting funds to support the anti-Castro forces. HOWARD went to the Florida Keys in 1962 for six months for the purpose of training troops to invade Cuba and thereafter, in late 1962, returned to Los Angeles accompanied by Rudy Hernandez, Mexican and unsub, aka 'Slim,' no other name known, white male, 5' 6" also in his 20s. Slim and Rudy resided at the Olive Hotel, Olive Street, Los Angeles. HOWARD'S specific address unknown but he lived in East or Northeast Los Angeles.

All were employed by a Jack Casey, not further described, painting and refurnishing the old Union Temple building located behind the Los Angeles Greyhound Bus Station. This building reportedly housed the Marquade (PH) Printing Shop in the basement, which at the time was engaged in printing the original draft of Richard M. Nixon's book after he lost the Presidential election. Through these individuals Margeson met a man called 'Tex' who arrived from New Orleans in late 1962 or early 1963. Tex reportedly was a hitman and described as a white male, late 20's, 5'6" to 5' 9", slender build, 135 pounds, with former military service and a rotten disposition. Margeson said Tex visited his house on Trigg Street in East Los Angeles and furnished his name as HARVEY LEE. Tex left Los Angeles, destination unknown, after about two weeks.

Following the assassination of President Kennedy and picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD appearing in the news media, Margeson realized that Tex and OSWALD were identical.

Margeson said HOWARD was later subpoenaed by former New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison...Margeson decided to come forth after viewing a recent T.V. documentary on the Warren Commission investigations wherein it was depicted OSWALD was in Russia while in fact OSWALD was in California. This caused Margeson to believe that a conspiracy could possibly have existed in that OSWALD may not have acted alone. Buffalo indices contain nothing identifiable with Margeson and HOWARD. Bureau is requested to assess the above information and furnish Buffalo with pertinent information to assist Buffalo with interview of Margeson in event Bureau so desires. [NARA FBI 124-10267-10007]

SHERIFF CAPWELL'S HANDWRITTEN NOTES

The FBI made a Xerox copy of Sheriff Capwell's notes of his interview with Margeson:

Moved to California 1950. Back to Wyoming, New York 1957 to 1958. Ruth Mildred Spencer Margeson wife / married in 1953 in L.A. Returned to California, 1959 worked at Recold Manufacturing refrigerators. Strike 1960 for a year. Met LARRY HOWARD at Recold working as a welder. Six foot, three hundred pound Mexican. UAW organized an 'Education Committee.' Lived in East L.A. and continued to see HOWARD - common likes, hunting, camping picnicking social. 1961 HOWARD collect funds to fight Castro. 1962 went to Marathon Key, Big Pine and Little Pine Keys to train guerilla troops to invade Cuba within six months. 1962 Delivered auto to LA? Hertz? From New Orleans. Rudy Hernandez Mexican 20's 5' 2" short, heavy set. Slim in 20's. Lived in Olive Hotel on Olive Street in LA. Larry: 'working in old Union Temple Building behind LA Greyhound.' Went to building (illegible) by Jack Casey. Office on second floor. Van Nys or North Hollywood. Theater, four five stories, vacant. 2 print shops in basement...Rudy and Slim working as painters for Casey. Real gold bricker. Dick did elect. work. Sit on paint can re: military actions, hit team, \$50,000 hit on Castro's head. Slim took a truck of tables and chains for 3-4 days basement of building to 'the ranch,' a ghost town in Gold Falls, Nevada. Tex arriving from New Orleans. Excited. Tex = w/m late 20's, 5' 6" or 5' 8", slender, 135 pounds, rotten person talked about killing people, assault on diamond mine and kill all (illegible) in Army but dislike authority. Invited him to dinner either on Sunday or Holiday. Slim and Rudy and LARRY reluctant. Later Tex accepted picked up in downtown L.A. Poor conversationalist. Asked him name to (illegible) 'HARVEY LEE.' acted (illegible) or (illegible). Triggs Street, East L.A. Stayed in L.A. about two weeks or more, maybe a month. Late 1962 or early 1963 then left. Late 1962 too small (100s) Wire to a printing press in a small shop. Talked with

Jack Casey. Agreed to put in right size. After outside in outer office he phoned 'This guy could blow the lid off this whole thing.' Get over here. Same day an older man w/m said he was Jack's father = can this be corrected? Yes, someone else did it. Building torn down maybe November 1963 sold to city? Dick and wife opened a cigar stand...HOWARD went back to Florida once and Dallas several times - Mexico at least three times. [NARA FBI 124-10267-10008]

On May 6, 1975, William Nettles, Division #6, FBI Headquarters telephonically advised that the information supplied by Richard Monroe Margeson was

...still being evaluated through file reviews at Headquarters. According to William Nettles, as yet 'Tex' had not been identified, however, extensive investigation had previously been conducted concerning LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD mentioned in our teletype. According to Nettles, it appeared that the dates of activity mentioned in Butel were about eight to ten months off. He stated further response would be forthcoming in the near future. [FBI Buffalo 62-1827-153; NARA FBI 124-10267-10009]

The FBI searched its indices for Richard Margeson and came up with nothing. The FBI searched its indices for 'Tex' and came up with numerous non identifiable references. It searched for LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD Jr. and found he was mentioned in FBI 89-69-3662, 3663, 3666, 3768, 3774 p. 4, 3675, 3797; FBI 89-69-3798 p2, 3883p3, 3892; FBI 173-944-28A p2; FBI 123-393-3p8; FBI 157-12990. The FBI searched its indices on Sylvia Odio, William Houston Seymour [FBI 89-69-1797, 1809p2, 1839 p2, 3798p2] and Loran Hall [FBI 89-69-3666, 1275p.296]. [NARA FBI 124-10248-10489; NARA FBI 124-10248-10497]

On May 19, 1975, the FBI recapitulated Margeson's story:

Margeson said HOWARD was later subpoenaed by former District Attorney Garrison, New Orleans, Louisiana, during course of Garrison's investigation of this matter. Margeson decided to come forth after viewing a recent television documentary on the Warren Commission investigations wherein it was depicted OSWALD was in Russia while in fact OSWALD was in California. This caused Margeson to believe that a conspiracy could possibly have existed in that OSWALD may not have acted alone. Buffalo indices contain nothing identifiable with Margeson or HOWARD. Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Margeson. Review of Bufiles reveals the following information:

There is no indication that LEE HARVEY OSWALD used the aliases Harvey Lee or 'Tex.' He did use the alias 'O.H. Lee' while renting a room in Dallas Texas in October to November 1963.

There is no indication OSWALD was in California in the 1960's. He left Russia in May 1962 and took up residence in Fort Worth, Texas, in June 1962. He lived at several residences there and in Dallas, Texas until April 1963, when he went to Mexico for several days and then returned to Texas.

Coverage of his movements at any time was not necessarily complete. For the end of 1962 and early 1963 there is a period of time, October 19, 1962 to November 3, 1962, when his wife resided with several people in Texas and there was no record of his residence. There are no readily discernable gaps in his stay in New Orleans.

LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD, Jr. DOB January 17, 1935, 5'11", 222 pounds, black wavy hair, brown eyes, medium olive complexion, who speaks English and Spanish fluently, was interviewed in 1964, in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. At the time he resided with his wife Rose, and two daughters, at 3191 Blanchard Street, Los Angeles. He was employed at the I.T.E. Circuit Breaker Company.

This interview was based on an allegation by Sylvia Odio, an anti-Castro Cuban refugee living in Dallas, Texas, that she was visited in Dallas, Texas, on September 26, 1963, or September 27, 1963, by OSWALD and two Cuban companions. Investigation determined that on September 26, 1963 or September 27, 1963 OSWALD was en route from New Orleans to Mexico by bus. Subsequent investigations revealed that the persons who visited Odio were probably HOWARD, William Houston Seymour and Loran Eugene Hall. Odio was shown photographs of the three but her memory was hazy and she could not recall meeting them. She testified before the Warren Commission regarding this meeting. The Commission concluded that she had not met OSWALD. "HOWARD, when interviewed in 1964, denied ever meeting Odio or ever knowing OSWALD. He was in the Florida Keys in January 1963 training with a group of men planning for an anti-Castro invasion of Cuba. He met Hall in Florida. He returned to Los Angeles in August 1963, for 17 days and then returned to Florida, stopping off in Dallas.

Bufiles contain no information as to his whereabouts at specific times in 1962. Hall and HOWARD were subsequently subpoenaed to New Orleans, by District Attorney Jim Garrison in connection with his assassination probe.

Hall aka Lorenzo Pascillo, DOB January 4, 1930, 5'11", 200 pounds, black hair, hazel eyes, dark complexion, mustache since 1960 and a full beard in September 1963, resided in Kernville, California, when interviewed in 1964. He operated the Rainbow Motel in Kernville and was employed as a

truck driver. He mentioned that Seymour generally resembled OSWALD and could be mistaken for him. He could recall no meeting with Odio.

Seymour was interviewed in Phoenix, Arizona, where he lived and worked as welder, in 1964. He admitted being involved in training anti-Castro Cubans in Florida, but denied ever meeting OSWALD. He said that in September 1963, he, Hall, and HOWARD went to Los Angeles. He stated he did not leave Florida between March 1962 and October 1962. Seymour is described as DOB January 12, 1937, 5'6", 140 pounds, brown curly hair and blue eyes, FBI # 365 647 D. Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Rudy Hernandez or 'Slim.'

Margeson's information pertaining to OSWALD allegedly being in Russia while in fact he was in California is incorrect relative to the time OSWALD was in Russia. Margeson alleges to have seen OSWALD in California in late 1962 or early 1963. He lived in Texas until April 1963 when he moved to New Orleans. Additionally, it does not coincide with the time OSWALD was in New Orleans.

Dallas, Los Angeles, and New Orleans should evaluate the information received from Margeson to determine if there is a possibility OSWALD was in Los Angeles in the company of HOWARD. All three offices should check indices regarding Margeson, Rudy Hernandez and 'Slim.' Buffalo hold any interview of Margeson in abeyance." [FBI 62-1827-154]

On May 29, 1975, the Los Angeles FBI Field Office determined

The Los Angeles files contain no information identifiable with Richard Monroe Margeson, Rudy Hernandez or Slim. A review of Los Angeles files reveals that Richard Monroe Margeson is referring to LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD Jr., who was interviewed in 1964. HOWARD freely admitted he trained with anti-Castro guerillas in Florida, and he denied knowing LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who was pro-Castro.

The Los Angeles files indicated that OSWALD was in California when he was in the United States Marines Corps; however, this was prior to 1960 and prior to his defection to the Soviet Union. Upon OSWALD'S return to the United States from Russia there was no indication he was in California or ever in Los Angeles in the company of LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD Jr. [NARA FBI # 124-10175-10304]

The Dallas FBI Office:

June 3, 1975...Dallas indices contain no information concerning Margeson, Rudy Hernandez and Slim. It is the observation of the Dallas Office that it is not likely LEE HARVEY OSWALD could have been in Los

Angeles California in the company of LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD, Jr. in late 1962 or early 1963. It is suggested the Bureau may desire to have the Buffalo Office interview Margeson in order that the Agents conducting such interview can evaluate his information and conduct during the interview. [FBI 62-1827-156 6.6.75]

The New Orleans Office of the FBI agreed. [FBI 62-1827-157 6.10.75]

THE FBI INTERVIEWS MARGESON

Margeson is a white male, born June 16, 1927, at Rochester, New York. He attended four years of high school but received no high school diploma. He completed a two year correspondence course in Traffic Management and a one year correspondence course in law. He was previously employed as a can machine mechanic for the T.J. Lipton Company, Albion, New York, until he was laid off in October 1974 and has been unemployed since that time. However, Margeson is a farmer and operates the farm at his residence and breeds and raises dogs.

Margeson and his wife resided in the Los Angeles, California, area from 1950 through 1972. In 1960 Margeson secured a position as a Material Handler for Recold Corp. He was residing on Trigg Street in East Los Angeles at that time, which Margeson described as an area chiefly composed of Mexican Americans. During 1960 Margeson met Lawrence J. HOWARD Jr. who was a welder at Recold Corporation. Margeson described HOWARD as a white male of Mexican descent whose father was from the United States and his mother was from Mexico. He said that HOWARD was in his late 20's or early 30's at that time and was approximately six feet in height, 300 pounds, large build, black hair, brown eyes, medium complexion and wore a large Fu Manchu mustache. HOWARD'S residence was only a few blocks from where Margeson lived. HOWARD was married and his wife, whose name is unknown to Margeson, was of Mexican heritage and was employed by the telephone company. Also, HOWARD had a girlfriend, Josephine, (LNU), who was of Mexican heritage and who lived only a few blocks from Margeson.

During most of 1960, the employees of Recold Corp. who were members of the United Auto Workers union local, were on strike. HOWARD was the leader of the Education Committee of this union, and Margeson was a member of the committee. Although HOWARD and Margeson devoted some of their time to the union activities, both had ample time to pursue their hobbies of camping, hunting, guns and fast draw contests. Because of their common employment and since they were both avid gun and hunting buffs, HOWARD and Margeson spent a considerable amount of time together.

There was a lot of publicity regarding Castro and Cuba at that time and it soon became common knowledge in the area where Margeson resided that recruiting efforts were being made, particularly among Spanish-speaking people, for volunteers to organize into an anti-Castro group. HOWARD became interested in this anti-Castro movement and decided to become involved in recruiting volunteers. Although Margeson was spending most of his time researching possible lost gold mines, he sometimes accompanied HOWARD in his recruiting efforts. HOWARD and Margeson would drive around at night in the area where Cuban refugees were living in the Los Angeles area and would attempt to recruit volunteers for an anti-Castro group at gas stations, parking lots and other places where Cuban refugees would congregate. Margeson was unable to understand these conversations because HOWARD spoke to the Cuban refugees in Spanish and Margeson does not understand that language. The purpose of these efforts was to recruit a volunteer guerilla army and to raise funds to train and support this army for an invasion into Cuba. Margeson commented that he observed the volatile Latin temperament displayed by HOWARD, other Mexican Americans and the Cuban refugees and that this temperament possibly explains their extreme emotions in connection with anti-Castro movement.

Sometime during 1961 HOWARD went to Florida for the purpose of training volunteers for the guerilla army which was to invade Cuba. HOWARD seemed particularly suited for this activity in view of his expertise in handling firearms and knives. HOWARD told Margeson he had served in the U.S. Army and had received a medical discharge because of an injury to his foot. Margeson noticed that HOWARD limped after he had been walking for a prolonged period of time. Margeson received a post card from HOWARD and the postcard was from Marathon Key, Florida, in the Florida Keys. HOWARD mentioned Big Pine and Little Pine as being nearby Marathon Key, and Margeson assumed that the guerilla warfare training was taking place in that area.

HOWARD returned to Los Angeles after several months, arriving sometime in 1962. Accompanying HOWARD was Rudy Hernandez, a white male of Mexican descent, in his 20's, 5'2" to 5'4" in height, stocky build, black hair and dark complexion. Also accompanying HOWARD was a white male, age in the late 20's, 5'8" to 5'9", 150 to 165 pounds, slender build whom Margeson knew only as 'Slim.' HOWARD resided with his wife in their home near Margeson's residence and Hernandez and 'Slim' resided in the Olive Hotel, Olive Street, Los Angeles. Hernandez, 'Slim,' and Margeson obtained employment painting and refurbishing the Old Union Temple Building located behind the Los Angeles Greyhound Bus Station, which was supervised by a man named Jack Casey. This building reportedly housed the Marquade Printing Shop in the basement which at the time was engaged in printing the original draft of Richard M. Nixon's

book after he lost the Presidential election. HOWARD, Hernandez and 'Slim' began talking about a man called 'Tex' who was coming to Los Angeles from New Orleans. From their comments Margeson learned that 'Tex' was not involved in the guerilla training movement in Florida but that 'Tex' was considered to be a very important person by Margeson's friends. They indicated that 'Tex' was one of their people and implied that he had something to do with the Cuban invasion. HOWARD had mentioned that on his way back to Los Angeles from Florida, he had driven a car from New Orleans to Los Angeles for a company involved in 'dead-heading' or relocating cars. In late 1962 or early 1963 'Tex' arrived in Los Angeles and roomed with Hernandez and 'Slim' at the Olive Hotel. Margeson described 'Tex' as a white male age in his late 20's or early 30's, 5' 8" to 5' 9" in height, 150 to 160 pounds, slender build, brown hair and medium complexion. Margeson was curious about 'Tex' because of the fuss made over him by his friends and prior to 'Tex's' arrival, Margeson approached HOWARD with the suggestion of Margeson having 'Tex' at his home for dinner. HOWARD'S first reaction was one of reluctance but eventually he conceded. When 'Tex' arrived Margeson drove to the Olive Hotel in order to take 'Tex' back to Margeson's home for dinner. Margeson found it was very difficult to make conversation with 'Tex.' Many times 'Tex' would not reply to a question and generally had a very dull personality. 'Tex' told Margeson he had never been in the Los Angeles area before. In anticipation of introducing 'Tex' to his wife, Margeson asked 'Tex' his name. At first 'Tex' hesitated but then told Margeson his name. Although Margeson is not positive, he believes that 'Tex' gave the name of LEE HARVEY or HARVEY LEE. Margeson said he recalls these names through word association based on the fact that he has a relative by the name of Lee and another relative by the name of Harvey. After eating a delicious home cooked meal, 'Tex' did not even bother to thank Margeson or Margeson's wife.

'Tex' began working on the Old Union Temple Building with Hernandez, 'Slim' and Margeson. The supervisor of this work, Jack Casey, was seldom on the job and therefore, Margeson and the others spent only a small amount of their time actually working with most of their time being devoted to 'bull sessions.' 'Tex' gave the impression that he was a rough and tumble type person who liked the idea of guerilla type warfare, however, Margeson was told by the others that 'Tex' had received an undesirable or a bad conduct discharge from the military. Margeson did hold this against 'Tex' since Margeson had received a bad conduct discharge from the military. 'Tex' frequently talked about making big money and his schemes usually involved violence. As an example, Margeson recalled 'Tex' talking about a guerilla type raid on a diamond mine in Peru in which everyone in the mine would be killed and a fortune in diamonds would be seized. 'Tex' mentioned something about a \$50,000 reward for Castro's head. One of 'Tex's' peculiarities was determine how quickly he could get from the top of the

building in which they were working to the lobby and he would frequently challenge someone to a race. Margeson said he did not know how 'Tex' got from the top of the building to the lobby because they took different routes in their races but he thought that 'Tex' might be sliding down the elevator cables. In one of their bull sessions Margeson asked 'Tex' if he and his group had any contact with the CIA. In response, 'Tex' took a scrap of paper out of his wallet and showed it to Margeson. This scrap of paper had a name and telephone number on it. Margeson cannot recall the name but remembers that it was the name of a prominent family in the South. "Tex's" purpose in showing Margeson this name was to show Margeson that he had connections with important people. 'Tex' stayed for about one month then left the Los Angeles area, not indicating where he was going, and Margeson never heard from 'Tex' again. Hernandez and 'Slim' left at the same time but Margeson does not know if they left together. During the time that Margeson and the others were working the Old Union Temple Building, HOWARD never came to that building, and Margeson got the impression that HOWARD intentionally avoided being seen with that group at that building, but Margeson did not know the reason.

After the Bay of Pigs incident, Margeson asked HOWARD what he intended to do since the Cuban invasion had failed. Although HOWARD never made any statements, Margeson felt HOWARD implied that he or someone associated with the anti-Castro movement intended to do something very spectacular and to blame it on Castro. This incident was to be so horrendous as to put the United States Government in such a position that they would be forced to openly invade Cuba.

Around October 1963 Margeson moved from Trigg Street to East 53rd Street, Maywood, California, and he lost contact with HOWARD. At that time HOWARD was working for a trailer manufacturer on Whittier Blvd. in Los Angeles. Margeson saw HOWARD'S name and address in the *Los Angeles Times* in connection with HOWARD being subpoenaed by former District Attorney Garrison...Margeson and his wife drove to this address, which he believes was in San Gabriel or South San Gabriel, in order to see HOWARD and talk over old times. Margeson recalled that HOWARD resided near Rose Mead Blvd. When Margeson and his wife arrived at HOWARD'S residence, there was a truck camper parked in the driveway with a Cadillac parked behind it. Margeson rang the doorbell and could hear voices inside through the partially opened front door. HOWARD came to the door with an automatic pistol in his hand looking out of the door cautiously to see who was there. When HOWARD recognized Margeson, he told Margeson he was busy at the moment, and asked Margeson to return in about an hour. When Margeson returned in an hour, HOWARD again came to the door with the pistol in his hand. HOWARD then put the pistol in his belt and invited the Margeson's inside. During the time they were talking Margeson noticed there was another automatic

pistol on the telephone stand near the sofa and HOWARD indicated during their conversation that he had seven loaded guns in his house. HOWARD told Margeson that things were a little tough since he had been subpoenaed to testify in New Orleans. He showed Margeson an envelope and said that it contained his airplane tickets to New Orleans and a letter from D.A. Garrison. Margeson asked HOWARD if he were going to go to New Orleans to testify. HOWARD answered that the man who had just been at his home who was driving the Cadillac was HOWARD'S attorney and that he had been taking HOWARD'S deposition so that HOWARD would not have to go testify. HOWARD said that if he might go to New Orleans they might lock him up and lose the key.

HOWARD told Margeson that his wife and two daughters were with his mother and that he was staying in his home alone. HOWARD commented that he did not know who could be an enemy and that he had to be very cautious. Margeson commented that HOWARD was not the kind of person who ever seemed to be afraid of anything, but that he appeared very frightened at that time. Margeson believes this visit took place in 1968.

After this visit, Margeson lost contact with HOWARD. Margeson stated that he subsequently observed a great deal of national publicity in the various media concerning the arrest of HOWARD and five other individuals in a 38 foot boat off the Florida coast for a violation of the Neutrality Act. The names of the other five individuals were Cuban names. HOWARD was in possession of a 7 mm or .32 caliber Browning automatic pistol that Margeson had previously sold to HOWARD.

Margeson's curiosity concerning the activities of HOWARD, Hernandez, 'Slim' and 'Tex' was aroused when the Watergate incident was receiving so much publicity. Margeson speculated that HOWARD, who always described himself as a soldier-of-fortune, must have been involved in President Kennedy's assassination and this was the incident HOWARD meant when he referred to something that would force the United States to invade Cuba. Margeson also speculated that HOWARD must have known E. HOWARD HUNT because E. HOWARD HUNT spent time in Florida when he was with the CIA and that HUNT would have known anyone such as HOWARD who was involved in training guerillas for a possible invasion of Cuba.

Margeson began thinking about 'Tex' when he reviewed photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Margeson stated that 'Tex' looked very much like OSWALD, but that he is certain that 'Tex' is not OSWALD because their mouths were considerably different and OSWALD had a weaker chin. Margeson said that the November 1971 edition of *True Magazine* contains an article concerning Alpha-66, a Miami based militant Cuban exile group. The author of this article was Dean E. Bostick. The same magazine

contains a photograph of Bostick which seems to Margeson to be identical to HOWARD. The magazine also contains some information concerning Bostick, describing Bostick as a freelance writer and a soldier-of-fortune who had been involved in the seizure of a 38 foot boat by the U.S. Coast Guard in the straits between Florida and Cuba in early September of that year and that this boat contained ammunition and parts of a .50 caliber machine gun. The magazine indicated that Bostick was released on his own recognizance and that charges against him were later dropped.

Margeson stated that he does not actually have any information which would connect HOWARD or any of HOWARD'S friends with the assassination of President Kennedy. He explained that he had a lot of free time since he lost his job in October 1974 and that he had started thinking about these matters and formulating his own theories. He said that his memory has become somewhat hazy and that he is uncertain as to names and dates and much of the other information.

It was pointed out to Margeson that some of the information he had furnished was contradictory to that furnished by Sheriff Allen L. Capwell, Wyoming County, Warsaw, New York, as related by Capwell as having been told to him by Margeson. Margeson stated his only explanation is that Sheriff Capwell must have misunderstood him.

It is noted that Margeson's home has the appearance of a one room shack and was in a disorderly condition. Margeson was contacted at approximately 8:15 a.m. and still had not arisen. Although Margeson speaks relatively well, he appears to confuse fact with his own theories. Dallas, Los Angeles and New Orleans evaluate results of above interview and advise the Bureau. [NARA 124-10265-10228]

The Dallas FBI Office concluded:

From a review of the interview with Richard Monroe Margeson it does not appear that he has furnished any information that requires additional investigation. He has stated he is certain that 'Tex' was not LEE HARVEY OSWALD. If the Bureau feels additional investigation is warranted, it would appear an inquiry could be made to locate employment records of individuals working in the Old Union Temple Building or of registrations available for the Olive Hotel, both Los Angeles, in an effort to identify 'Tex.' It is the recommendation of Dallas that no further action be taken.

The FBI in New Orleans stated that LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD had requested that Garrison send someone to Los Angeles to depose him. Subsequently he went to New Orleans and conferred with Garrison. [FBI 62-1827-160, 161]

HEMMING 1995:

Well that just tells me HOWARD probably recruited OSWALD. He had a habit of doing that, he was trying to set up his own organization. Which he did with Hall, when Hall showed up he recruited Hall. When these people go home they're working for whoever they're working for. HOWARD was not setting OSWALD up, he was finding out where he was coming from. The guy shows up on the scene and you're working as an informant for Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms or anybody else you're expected to fill out a goddamn index card on who this sucker is, try to get a copy of his prints and everything else. He probably was out on the West Coast meeting with HOWARD. And HOWARD would know shit about it, he just does he's told to fucking do.

Margeson witnessed OSWALD visit LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD in Los Angeles in late 1963. Both OSWALD and HOWARD were friends of GERRY PATRICK HEMMING. Manuel Aguilar would also put LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD and OSWALD together prior to the assassination of President John Kennedy. There was a period of time between when OSWALD was not working and OSWALD had no known address in Dallas.

OSWALD could have visited LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD at this time for two days at the most. He could not have worked there, dined with the Margesons, confided in Richard Monroe Margeson. If OSWALD was in Los Angeles for two weeks, someone else would have spotted him. Richard Margeson's story about OSWALD riding elevator cables was designed to show that OSWALD could have committed the Kennedy assassination then quickly appeared on a lower floor of the Texas School Book Depository. Another FBI document associated "Tex" and "Larry." [Allen L. Capwell 4808 Midlb Warsaw NY 14569 716-786-3897]

JERRY RODGERS

The FBI reported that on November 22, 1963, at 5:50 p.m.

Jerry Rodgers phoned, stated he was phoning from Oxford 1-9597, said he resided at 18805 NW 185th Street and was employed by Regal Advertising, located off the 1100 block of Flagler Street. He related two days ago a man came into the Miami area was driving a black station wagon bearing Texas plate. He was believed to reside at 9529 NE 29th Street and might still be residing there. This individual was named 'Tex' or 'Larry' but Rogers did not know his last name. He made the statements that 'something big was going to happen in two days,' a few day ago. This statement was made by him in the Silver Moon Bar as well as Turner's Bar. Rodgers described 'Tex' as a white male, 6'4", 220 pounds, brown hair and eyes, glasses and a mustache, claims has a ranch near Austin, Texas. Above submitted for any action deemed advisable. Rodgers was advised that 18805 NW 185th Street did not seem to be an accurate

address but he said that was the best address he recalled. Rodgers sounded as though he was drinking some. [NARA 124-10272-10011]

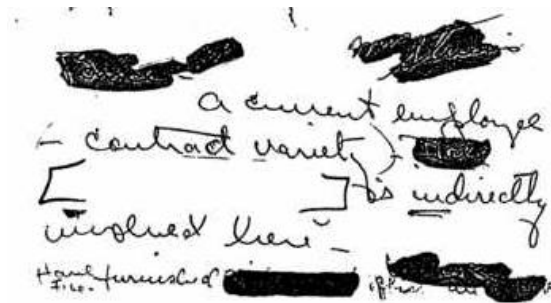
JAGGER-CHILES-STOVAL OCTOBER 12, 1962

Wallace A. Pope, one of OSWALD'S co-workers at Jagger-Chiles-Stoval, was contacted in July 1993. He related:

He worked in the art department. I worked in the photo setter department. There was a wall between us, but we used the same darkroom. He was an odd ball, it seemed like, but he was a nice enough guy. He just didn't talk. My department did classified work. All he had to do was go into our section and look what we were doin'. It was map work. We did some government maps. It was really nothing that anyone could look at and tell anything about. The classified work did not concern Cuba. My department had to be cleared for Secrets. OSWALD'S department was not classified, but I'm not sure about that. [After the assassination] the FBI didn't ask me if classified work was being done there.

ACCESS TO DEFENSE DATA AT JAGGER-CHILES-STOVAL

The Jagger-Chiles-Stoval Corporation was "cleared through the Navy Bureau of Materiel" to do classified work. While OSWALD worked there, Jagger-Chiles-Stoval was allegedly printing updated maps of Cuba for the CIA. A note that preceded this document stated:



A handwritten note on a piece of paper with several blacked-out redactions. The text is written in cursive and includes the words "a current employee", "contract variety", "is indirectly", and "involved here". There are also some illegible words and phrases, possibly "Have furnished" and "office".

(Deleted) Mr. Stavis or Stevens. A current employee (contract variety) is indirectly employed here. Have furnished (deleted) office. (deleted) file.

The CIA Office of Security report on Jagger-Chiles-Stoval that followed this note stated:

2. A check of the records disclosed a reference to the Dallas firm of Jagger-Chiles-Stoval on page 48 of an FBI report prepared by S.A. Thomas C. McGoldrick at San Francisco, 8/8. November 14, 1958, on John Joseph Bittner, Cost Accounting Clerk, Finance and Accounting Department, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Espionage- R. The Bureau's report indicates that Jagger-Chiles-Stoval is

a company dealing with matters involving topography and maps. The report also indicates that as of July 22, 1958, the company handled confidential work for Chance Voight Aircraft and for other national defense establishments.

Bittner is of interest in the case of (deleted) 208,608 SSD, who currently holds a covert Security clearance to permit his use under Project (08 deleted) Minnesota PH II, and regarding whom Security furnished information to the Chief, Special Security Clearance Center on April 17, 1963. (03 Deleted) signed a "memorandum of understanding" with CIA on May 13, 1963. (03 Deleted) resided in Bittner's rooming house from May 25, 1958 to July 1, 1958 during which time he knew Bittner socially as well as in his landlord capacity; and he was a close friend of Bittner's nephew, Al Scala, whom he continued to see.

5. The firm of Jagger, Chiles & Stovall Inc. came into the picture because on August 11, 1957 a telephone call was made to the Dallas telephone number of Jaggers, Chiles & Stovall Inc. (RI-1-5501) from the Albuquerque, New Mexico, residence of John Earl Sherman and Katherine Sherman, at 1601 Granite, N.W. Katherine Sherman was a friend of Bittner and during 1955 / 1956 had lived in the rooming house in Albuquerque which was owned by Bittner. According to her statements to the FBI in about December 1958, she left Bittner's rooming house in July 1956; and immediately thereafter married John Sherman and from that time until July 1958 saw Bittner only once. In July 1958 when she again ran into Bittner, she was separated from John Sherman and began to date Bittner regularly. She admitted that she had an extremely close relationship with Bittner and he had visited her at her home at 1601 Granite, N.W. Albuquerque (from which address the call to Jagger, Chiles & Stovall Inc. was made on August 11, 1957.

6. As of August 1957, Katherine Sherman was employed in the Office of Information Services, Kirtland Air Force Base, where she had been granted a SECRET clearance on December 28, 1955. Her husband, John Sherman, was employed by Lytle Engineering Company, a firm in Albuquerque which was working on contracts for the Armed Forces in connection with which he had access to classified information.

7. On July 22, 1958, Thomas L. Jaggers, President of Jagger, Chiles and Stovall Inc. made a check of his firm's records and long distance telephone cal registry but said he could find no record of John or Katherine Sherman.

8. Jagger, Chiles and Stovall Inc. 522 Browder Street, Dallas, is principally a type setting company dealing with matters involving topography and

maps. The firm does (or in 1957 was doing) confidential work for Chance Vought Aircraft, Dallas, and for other national defense establishments.

An earlier OS document stated:

According to the Bureau's report, a telephone call was made from the home of John Earl Sherman and his wife, Katherine Sherman, to the Dallas office of Jagger-Chiles-Stovall on August 11, 1957. The purpose of the telephone call and the name of the person called apparently has not been established. Bittner was investigated by the Bureau in connection with the allegation that he attempted to obtain information from military personnel for espionage purposes.

Lytle Engineering was involved in the production of atomic weapons. During World War II, Chet Lytle had provided engineering support for the seminal Manhattan Project. His company, Lytle Engineering, was secretly contracted by the U.S. Army to design and manufacture the explosive "lenses" used on the tower-mounted device detonated near Alamogordo, New Mexico, on July 16, 1945. The disc-shaped lenses uniformly focused a conventional high explosive blast inward, thereby crushing the two halves of the bomb's plutonium core into a single "critical mass" and triggering a nuclear chain-reaction. After the war, Lytle's company continued to manufacture various components for nuclear weapons and was also involved with a number of other highly-classified military R&D projects, ranging from radar development to aircraft autopilot design. His own supervisory position with the AEC involved weapons-stockpiling activities related to the U.S. military's burgeoning atomic and thermonuclear arsenal. Jagger-Chiles-Stovall played a small part in the most important espionage activity the Soviets had ever undertaken, the theft of America's atomic secrets. For Bittner to have called that number from Katherine's home there must have been something of high value at Jagger-Chiles-Stovall. Somewhere all thing line the FBI either got her long distance records or they had a tap or pen register on her phone. The company was not unknown to the CIA. George Bouhe, who had CIA ties, got OSWALD a job with a company that had CIA ties. Bouhe was the leader of the Dallas Diocese of the Greek Orthodox Church, which *Newsweek* reported was a CIA conduit. Shortly after World War II, George Bouhe returned to Russia with the American Committee for Russian Relief. He made a 5,000-mile uncensored tour, assessing war damage. George Bouhe was an accountant at the Lewis MacNaughton Oil Exploration Company. Lewis MacNaughton was a Director of the Republic National Bank. There, his fellow board member was Karl Hoblitzelle who established the Hoblitzelle Foundation, another CIA conduit. [WCD 735; WCD544; 8WH355; *The War State* Fred Cook; *Wash. Post* 2.18.67; *Newsweek* 2.27.67 p26, 3.6.67; Manchester, W. *Kennedy* p311] Page 19 of OSWALD'S address book contained the name "R. Harten Hawthorn." Romain Harten, of 3719 Hawthorne Street, Dallas, Texas, told the FBI that George Bouhe had given OSWALD his name and address as a possible place to stay, but he did not want a communist living with him. [FBI DL 100-10461 WGB; mvs 1.10.64 Brookhart] Harten, an Estonian refugee from Communism stated : "I later found out the man was an American and I felt that if this were the case, I believed that this man must be a Communist because he was coming back from the



United States from Russian with his Russian wife without any opposition from the Russian Government. George Bouhe, born January 11, 1904, died in October 1980. What the fuck was with Bouhe? He wanted another man who was exiled from his homeland because of the Communists, to let a freakin' Communist crash in his pad? Bouhe knew OSWALD was no commie but was an Operation. Who's Operation he did not know. On January 31, 1964, Birch D. O'Neal of CI/SIG concluded:

On the basis of information available at this time, it is not possible to determine whether OSWALD had any contacts with Jagger-Chiles-Stovall, Inc. personnel or that he ever attempted to obtain employment with the company. Ann Egerter CI-SIG [10WH167; WCD75 p78; CIA 1305-472; WC Test. to Jenner by Stovall p171; CIA 507-802 - Bittner]

The President of Jagger-Chiles-Stovall, Robert Stovall, was contacted in July 1993. He related:

OSWALD was incompetent. Classified? All it was a bunch of words. It was some placement for maps, but we didn't have the maps. 'Moscow,' 'Berlin' a few other words like that - so what? We didn't make maps - we only set type. It was blown way out of proportion. OSWALD was not around when we handled Chance Voight work. It was over.

Robert Stovall told the Warren Commission OSWALD "never worked with Army maps and did not have access to that section." Stovall was trying to protect his company. Gerald Posner quoted Robert Stovall, rather than checking with Wallace A. Pope, who was listed in Edward Epstein's book, *Legend*.

OSWALD had applied for work at other companies with ties to the defense establishment. OSWALD had the words "Howell instru. 3429 West Vickory (?)ove Rd Personal Labdell" in his address book. The Howell Instrument company was located at 3479 West Vickory. It produced ground test equipment and gauges for civilian and military aircraft. Isabell Corbell was personnel manager.

Flyleaf 3 contained the notation "Freef 12:00." - a Rowena W. *Freefield* lived in Dallas, Texas and was an analyst for Texas Instruments. When Rowena W. Freefield was contacted in April 1993 she stated she had no first-hand knowledge of OSWALD. The flyleaf contained the words "Ros Page." A Rosemary Page lived in Dallas and worked for Northrup in Garland, Texas. Rosemary Page worked with air conditioner parts.

1. Flyleaf 3: Original document required for accurate study. There are names, Lee Harvey Oswald in (Russian)...Plum S AP FREEF 1200 and so many other names and numbers in this unclear duplicate copy that it is impossible in places to see exactly what they are.

OSWALD'S landlord on Mercedes Street, Chester Riggs, was contacted in July 1993:

I saw him weekly. He was an aloof, strange, different individual, very quiet, he read quite a bit. Not an aggressive person. He was relatively orderly. It was a low income area. The house was built during the war years for General Dynamics employees. I don't know how OSWALD found out the property was for let. OSWALD had his own entrance. The postman that came there also delivered to my commercial building where I had a business and told me that OSWALD was being investigated for receiving subversive literature.

OSWALD SUBSCRIBES TO *THE MILITANT*

In October 1962 OSWALD wrote to the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party in New York City. He attempted to join the Socialist Workers Party, but his application was not accepted because no chapter existed in the Dallas area. He wrote the Socialist Workers Party again, and offered his assistance in preparing posters. In October 1962 OSWALD wrote to a splinter group called the Socialist Labor Party and he requested literature. Prior to this, OSWALD had contacted the Soviet Embassy and the *Daily World*, the organ of the Communist Party. Now he was contacting the splinter groups of the left, who opposed the Communist Party. On October 17, 1962, the FBI SAC in New York sent a memorandum to the SAC in Dallas, Subject, Publishers New Press Inc.

Bureau letter to all offices, dated March 24, 1960, entitled, 'Security Investigations of Individuals' requested New York to obtain subscription lists of *The Worker* and to furnish the identities of subscribers to appropriate offices. Enclosed herewith are separate memoranda with photographs attached containing the names, addresses and subscription expiration dates of subscribers in your area. Instructions to be followed by each office upon receipt of this information are set forth in referenced Bureau letter. [FBI 100-8264-168 10.17.62 Subj: Pub. New Press Inc.]

HEMMING & OSWALD DECEMBER 1962 NO NAME KEY



HEMMING AND STEVE WILSON AT NO NAME KEY

In December 1962 OSWALD sent the Socialist Workers Party money for a subscription to *The Militant*. OSWALD sent a New Years card to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C.

HEMMING told the HSCA:

On another occasion he met OSWALD, after his group had been arrested at No Name Key on December 4, 1962, OSWALD had been trying to infiltrate HEMMING'S group at the motel where they were being detained. HARGRAVES and Ashmann also saw OSWALD. Last year, while in Los Angeles, LAWRENCE HOWARD reminded HEMMING of the incident with OSWALD at the motel after the arrest." HEMMING claimed OSWALD was trying to "set me up for a fucking fall and I'm dismissing him right away. He's the guy that says he knows me from here, here and there. The fucker's following me. He shows up in Miami when we were released from jail in Key West and we fly back with Chuck Ashmann. Ashmann set up a press conference at the fucking motel. When we come into the airport, fresh out of jail, I got into a big fucking argument with Ashmann and the T.V. people and all. That's when LARRY HOWARD came over. He said, 'Hey, that guy over there says he knows you and it's very important.' I look over. He looks familiar. I send Steve Justin Wilson over to talk to him. Steve Justin Wilson comes back. This infuriates me. What am I fucking jacking my dick? I have a fuckin' argument going, and he's tapping me on

the shoulder about some puke who wants to join the fucking group. I says 'Larry get that mother-fucker out of here!' and I pointed at him. As far as I'm concerned he's a fucking snitch. I look at him and the bells go off - 'Snitch! Snitch! Snitch!' and we run his fucking ass off. In 1981 HOWARD and I remembered it was OSWALD. He was trying to get in the group at that time. This was December 7, 1962. Why the fuck is OSWALD always running into me?

HEMMING was asked to identify the entity OSWALD was "snitching" to: "Army, G-2." There are no informants reports using OSWALD in Army Intelligence files. HEMMING claimed: "I had no conversations with him except for the ones before he left for the Soviet Union." OSWALD might have been at No Name Key. There was evidence in OSWALD'S address book that linked him with the International Anti-Communist Brigade and INTERPEN. Charles Ashmann may have encountered OSWALD that summer, or heard about the upcoming assassination. He wrote a series of bad checks beginning in November 1963. By September 1964, he had been convicted of three felonies; disbarred; adjudged insane; and committed to Florida State Mental Hospital for an indeterminate period. He told a psychiatrist the reason he wrote dozens of worthless checks was because, "he had found his cause as coordinator of the anti-Castro forces, and that since he had a worthwhile cause, anything was justified..." HEMMING told this researcher:

In 1964, Gene Marshall, Ashmann's roommate, was busted and sent to the funny farm. The bad checks started catching up with Ashmann in the Spring of 1964. I don't think he made the connection at the time, but maybe he did, he was pretty smart. The Warren Commission was sniffing around.

On April 21, 1965, Eugene Marshall, 38-years-old, head of the Southern Florida Narcotics Bureau since 1958, and Detective Frank Fountaine and Detective Roosevelt Tremble, both of the Miami Vice Squad, were arrested for taking bribes from drug dealers. In September 1966, Charles Ashmann was discharged from Florida State Hospital, and received a pardon from the Governor of Florida. [Criminal Court Dade County #63-9016; CIA 63-9088, 64-280] He moved to Los Angeles, wrote for the *Los Angeles Free Press*, and then became an investigative reporter for a television station. Charles Ashmann's associate, Robert Rust, went on to become a Federal prosecutor in Miami. He told a reporter that *Coup D'Etat in America* was the work of "a Castro double-agent." The CIA's Office of Security traces on Charles Ashmann were heavily deleted from a report on him dated December 26, 1967. [CIA 40463 *Allen v. DOD*; Ashmann *CIA-Mafia Link* Manor 1975; *Miami Herald* 8.30.63 p30A, 12.5.62; #63-404-Cr-Cf USDC Miami; #63-451-Cr-Cf USDC Miami; 62-588Cr USDC Miami; Memo Duncan/Billings 6.4.67 - No Name Base]



HEMMING AT NO NAME KEY

WILLIAM JOHNSON

A report from a source of uncertain reliability put OSWALD and FIORINI together prior to November 22, 1963. STURGIS associate William Johnson:

I remember one time when he [OSWALD] was down in a Flagler Street hotel. I had driven down there with FRANK. FRANK went in an' seen him. When he was in the hotel, downtown, with the revolution group. It wasn't FRANK'S brigade. I couldn't give you the date, whatever the time that group of Cubans was down there, he was down there. It's in the books. He was going down to see the Cubans, there was somebody down there he was going to meet. But OSWALD was there too. Later I knew OSWALD was there with them when the story broke loose later. It was the same time I took FRANK down there. The local Cubans were recruiting, they had some group they put together. I don't know their leader. He never said he was going to see OSWALD. I read about it later, at the time. It was in the paper - OSWALD was there with a group of Cubans at the time. OSWALD was downtown, in Miami. I'll see if I can dig that story up for you. There's one you missed.

The FBI stated that "Information concerning HEMMING'S group's possible association with LEE HARVEY OSWALD is set forth on pages 4 and 5 of report of S.A. James O'Conner, December 3, 1963 at Miami captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka; IS-R. Bureau file 105-82555; (New Orleans file 100-16601). Information concerning HEMMING'S possible participation in the assassination of President Kennedy is set forth on pages 296 and 297 of report of S.A. Robert P. Gemberling, June 19, 1964, at Dallas, captioned same as Airtel."

HEMMING VISITS DALLAS JANUARY 1963

On January 23, 1963, HEMMING and Loran Hall visited Dallas. They were interviewed by Larry Grove of the *Dallas Morning News*. The article stated: "'Someday GERRY will get back into Cuba and he'll be caught and lined up against the wall' Wally Welch summarized after his visitors had left. 'Some guys have it in them that way - they get an alligator by the tail and they won't let go.' Welch is an ex-Navy boatswain. They call him 'boats.' He was involved in Cuba back when Batista was the ogre and involved some more after Fidel Castro betrayed the revolution...GERRY appears en route back to No Name Key from a visit to his California home. He's just passing through."

OSWALD ORDERS A SMITH & WESSON .38: JANUARY 1963

On January 27, 1963, using the name A.J. Hidell, OSWALD ordered a Smith & Wesson, .38 caliber, revolver from George Rose and Company, a mail order house in Los Angeles. HEMMING said he did business with George Rose and Company. On the order form "D.F. Dittal" claimed that A.J. Hidell was a citizen and was never convicted of a felony. On January 28, 1963, ANGLETON generated CSCI 3/774,255, which linked HEMMING with anti-CIA exile Arimino Fonseca. HEMMING told this researcher: "He was killed later on in Cuba."

OSWALD, HEMMING & COURTNEY FEBRUARY 1963

On November 27, 1963, Allen Courtney called S.A. James O'Conner and told him that when GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, Steve Justin Wilson, Edward A. Collins, Howard K. Davis and Charles Ashmann were on his radio show in February 1963, he received a telephone call from a New Orleans man, a former Marine who wanted to join INTERPEN. The man had identified himself with some variation of the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Allen Courtney told S.A. James O'Conner that he should contact Howard K. Davis, the man to whom the caller was referred. Howard K. Davis denied that had spoken with OSWALD.



STEVE WILSON AND HOWARD K. DAVIS

The FBI:

On November 29, 1963, Howard Kenneth Davis, 3350 N.W. 18th Terrace, Miami, Florida, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that he is a U.S. citizen and is known as Davey. Davis stated he has been associated with revolutionary activities for the past six years. Davis advised that in about December 1962, he along with soldiers-of-fortune GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, Steve Wilson, LeRoy Collins and Miami Attorney Charles Ashmann, appeared on Allen Courtney's radio program. Courtney interviewed them concerning their activities in training Cuban refugees in military warfare for future guerilla activity in Cuba. Near the end of the program, a telephone call was received by Courtney, who turned this call over to Davis. The caller did not identify himself, said he believed Davis knew him, and spoke very complimentary of Davis' groups activities in training Cuban exiles. Davis recognized the callers voice as a person from Fort Lauderdale, Florida, who is the son of the dealer for Miller High Life Beer. Davis said he could not recall the person's name, that this person had previously donated some food to the military training camp operated by Davis and his group at No Name Key, Florida. Davis said there is no reason to believe that the caller was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. OSWALD'S name was never mentioned and up to that time neither Courtney nor Davis and his group had ever heard of OSWALD.

Howard K. Davis was contacted in April 1993:

OSWALD did make contact with us at one time that I'm aware of. He called and made inquiries regarding joining the Brigade. If it went any farther than that I'm not aware of it. I believe I spoke with him on one occasion, and I believe he might have spoken with some other people on another. But that was not so much for the International Anti-Communist Brigade...that was FRANK STURGIS, wasn't it? Whether or not he made any contact with him, I have no knowledge. You know, a lot of things happen.

HEMMING reported:

This was in February or March 1963. Allen Courtney's wife took the call, wrote OSWALD'S name on a piece of paper and stuck it up to the window of the studio. Howard K. Davis didn't take the call. I told Steve Justin Wilson to give the call to Collins. I told him that I thought the guy was a snitch.

On March 1, 1962 Mr. Jack Crevalle, 7865 S.W. 17th Terrace, Miami, Florida advised that on February 28, 1963 he was visited by Earl Simpkins, Coral Gables, Florida, who was accompanied by an individual named "JERRY" (LNU) and two girls. During the course of the conversation JERRY claimed that he was training Cuban exiles in military warfare and that there had been an announcement on the radio that the

United States Government was going to place travel restrictions on Cuban refugees. JERRY said the American Government had a yellow streak, and that his group was planning to send a white feather to John F. Kennedy as a sign of cowardliness. Crevalle advised that JERRY also claimed that raids on Cuba would continue to be made from the United States and that if any American Navy sailors got in the way, they would be dead.

MM-T1 advised that the above mentioned person, (LNU) appears to be GERALD PATRICK HEMMING in as much as HEMMING does train Cubans and continuously speaks against United States Government policy. On April 26, 1963 MM T-1 advised that HEMMING lives with Earl Simpkins who works as a gardener and at times gets HEMMING part time work but even working part time HEMMING has to borrow money from Miami attorney Charles R. Ashmann to pay the rent and buy food.

MM-T1 on April 17, 1963 advised that Hemming is presently working part time as a gardner and continues to reside in Miami and continues to maintain his training camp at No Name Key, Florida. MM-T1 explained there are only about six Cuban nationals training in the camp and HEMMING seldom visits the camp. MM-T1 said that HEMMING is losing his desire to go on a military expedition against Cuba and is not more interested in the political aspect of Cuban revolutionary activities.

On April 19, 1963 MM T-1 advised that Joseph Gorman and HEMMING indicated a plan was being formed to perform an anti-United States demonstration. The idea originated with Gorman who on April 18, 1963 visited Mario Fontela to solicit his help in forming this demonstration. MM-T1 explained Fontela is a member of the the Federation of Democratic Revolutionary Workers of Cuba, an anti-Castro organization. MM T-1 described Gorman as an unemployed drifter, adventurer, mercenary and soldier of fortune. On April 19, 1963 Detective Charles Sapp, Intelligence Unit, Miami, Florida Police Department advised that he had received information that Gorman had planned a demonstration against the United States to be held on April 19, 1963. Gorman was then living in Miami and was advised that if Gorman continued with his plans and held a demonstration, the Miami Police Department planned to arrest the persons involved in the demonstration. [FBI HQ 2-1693-83 p1,3-4, w/h]

HEMMING told this researcher: "That's Loran Hall running his mouth. He'd seen this movie, *The Four Feathers*. Why would I go around bad-mouthing Kennedy? We were in touch with Kennedy's people." On February 17, 1963, Marina Oswald wrote to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C. and stated that she wished to return to the Soviet Union, but her husband would remain in the United States.

THE THEORY: OSWALD AND THE WHITE RUSSIAN EXILES

While OSWALD lived in the Dallas/Fort Worth area he was acquainted with at least 30 Russian émigrés. [WR p281] Why did OSWALD, an alleged Marxist, associate with his enemies? Why did his enemies associate with him? Many of these exiles were connected with the CIA. Did birds of a feather, flock together? HEMMING told this researcher:

You don't just show up at people's doorsteps and say 'Here I am.' Who made the introductions? He didn't arrive in town with an address book full of names. He didn't stumble into these people. These people are all on the payroll. That's why they are in the country. Do you think they would voluntarily associate with a defector? Jesus Christ, how stupid is that? They weren't the kind of people that would allow that kind of asshole around. If he told them truth about his past, hell, they'd kick him so goddamned hard in the ass they'd both have to go to hospital. They'd go there to get their boot out of his ass. It would jeopardize their clearances, their Green Cards, their world would turn to shit if they were caught hanging out with a commie fucking defector. Jesus Christ, these cocksuckers even gave me a hard time because I was in Cuba. And at the same time they are sucking OSWALD'S dick? Bullshit! How the fuck would they take in an OSWALD? That's the phoniest goddamn story that ever existed. Somebody allowed, believed that he wasn't what he appeared to be, without going further. He went to the Soviet Union, but would not discuss who sent him, or what he was doing. The Warren Commission didn't want to hear that shit from these people that they suspected he was a government agent.

PAUL RAIGORODSKY

Paul Raigorodsky knew OSWALD. He was a former Russian Cavalry officer who left the Soviet Union during World War II and worked with the OSS. After the war, he worked as an aide to the Special Representative to Europe of NATO. Paul Raigorodsky opposed NATO concessions to the Soviet Union, and burned his credentials after he resigned. Paul Raigorodsky was a Director of the Tolstoy Foundation. The Tolstoy Foundation checked the bona fides of Russian exiles before they entered the United States to detect KGBniks using an "émigré" cover. He told the Warren Commission:

Raigorodsky: Now, anybody who comes through the Tolstoy Foundation, you know right off the bat they have been checked and rechecked and double-checked. There is no question about them. I mean that is the number one stamp.

Jenner: That's the number one stamp of approval of their genuineness?

Raigorodsky: Of approval, in fact the U.S. Government recognized that and has been, up to about a year or two ago, giving the Tolstoy Foundation as much as \$400,000 a year. [9WH1]

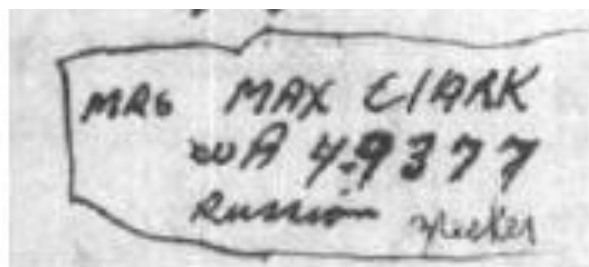


In 1975 the Tolstoy Foundation received a grant from the Agency for International Development (AID). The Agency for International Development was often used as a CIA conduit and funded the construction of South Vietnam jail cells. The Agency for International Development also ran the International Police Academy. According to the Rockefeller Commission, "For more than 20 years the CIA, through a proprietary, conducted a training school for private police and security officers in the United States under Department of State and Agency for International Development auspices." [RR p39; J. Anderson *NY Post* 1.15.75; *St. Petersburg Times* 5.14.76] Thomas F. Milbank, a Director of the Tolstoy Foundation, funded the International Rescue Committee. Milbank, an associate of William F.

Buckley, was related to Jeremiah Milbank of the law firm, Milbank, Tweed, Hadley and McCloy. Milbank, Tweed, Hadley and McCloy partner Morris Hadley, a former member of the Doolittle Committee and former Chairman of the Carnegie Corporation, was then the head of the CIA-backed Rubicon Foundation. Mrs. Morris Hadley was a trustee of the International Education Institute, which brought exchange students to the U.S. [*Fnd. Lib. Center Annual Report* 1963 Tol. Found. as cited by Group Research; Domhoff, G.W. *The Higher Circles* p79; Judis J. *William F. Buckley* 1988 p121].

Paul Raigorodsky was a friend of J. Edgar Hoover. [FBI DL 105-632] According to John D. Manley, III, Paul Raigorodsky was President of the Brook Hollow Golf Club. John Manley reported: "This is one of the most prestigious clubs in Texas and I find it hard to believe that Mr. Raigorodsky hosted LEE HARVEY OSWALD." [ltr. to AJW 7.23.93] On November 22, 1976, Michael Canfield visited Paul Raigorodsky in Dallas. He stated: "I told everything I knew to the Warren Commission. What is your interest in all of this?" Michael Canfield: "Oh I'm just curious, that's all." He asked: "But don't you know that curiosity killed the cat?" When Paul Raigorodsky was interviewed, he suffered from chronic gout. He died on March 16, 1977. [*Dallas Morning News* 3.17.77] Paul Raigorodsky claimed he was an expert in detecting Soviet Agents - yet he never suspected that OSWALD might have been recruited by the KGB and sent to Dallas to spy on the White Russian community?

MAX CLARK



Max Edward Clark (born January 10, 1914), an attorney and former head of security for the Convair Division of the General Dynamics Corporation, knew OSWALD and his wife's name and address appeared in OSWALD's address book under "Russian

speaker." The word speaker seems to be written later with another pen. Convair was an aircraft manufacturer that employed former Nazi scientists. Max Edward Clark had a CIA clearance:

It appears that this individual may well be the wife of Max Edward Clark 176266-SSD, who on April 22, 1959, was granted a Covert Security Approval under project ROCK/IDIO/SGAPEX. This approval was cancelled on March 14, 1960 by the Security Officer, DDP-SD/P, who advised on that date that CLARK would "no longer be used on the project". Max Edward Clark was employed by Convair, a Division of General Dynamics Corporation, Fort Worth, Texas, as a 'Supervisor of Industrial Security and Investigation, requiring access to classified matter up to and including Top Secret.'

4. CLARK' wife was listed in a biographical data sheet of July 14, 1955 as GALI SCHERBATOFF CLARK, whose father was born in Russian, and who as of that time was residing in Nice, France. Her mother, who had been born in England, was residing in England. She, herself, was born in France. Her address at the time Clark's biographical data sheet was prepared, July 14, 1955, was the same as that of her husband, i.e.: 2813 Binyon, Fort Worth, TAMES. (See biographical data sheet attached).

During an investigation of Max Edward Clark in 1959, an OSI informant of known reliability at CVAC Fort Worth, made numerous disparaging and derogatory allegations about him. M. D. Stevens.

Five pages of the file dated April 27, 1959, were totally blacked out. [CIA 1303-474] One page was later released and it was merely security information such as family members, addresses etc.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Security Support Division

ATTENTION: Chief,

IB/4

FROM: Project ROCK/IDIO/ ph. _____ (Illegible) (Clearance)

re: Max Edward CLARK

DPD-SO

10291

GIST:

Clearance determination requested on the above employee(s) of the cited project.

DETAILS: Attached is (are) PSQ on above employee(s) of the cited project, who is (are) of interest to this office in connection with Project ROCK. The Subject(s) will become aware that his (their) firm has undertaken a Top Secret government project, and will also become exposed to, and familiar with, highly sensitive technical equipment which is being developed.

In another CIA document PROJECT ROCK is associated with PROJECT OARFISH which was a cryptonym for the construction of the U-2 spy plane. It is ironic that OSWALD associated with the very people who constructed the U-2 spy plane that he had shot down by the Russians.

[The CIA and the U-2 program 1954-1974, Volume 3 By Gregory W. Pedlow, Donald E. Welzenbach, Center for the Study of Intelligence (U.S.) also <http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=104346&relPageId=1>]

In May 1977 Max Edward Clark stated: "I was never a CIA employee. I once worked for a defense contractor here and was cleared for Top Secret. I had a clearance from the Atomic Energy Commission." After receiving a CIA Office of Security memorandum about him, he acknowledged: "When I worked with General Dynamics I had a CIA contract during the time we were working on projects for them. I was cleared so many times it wasn't even funny."

If Max Edward Clark had all these Top Secret clearances, why had he associated with OSWALD? Max Edward Clark:

I was no longer working for Convair, I was in private practice as an attorney at the time. I met OSWALD because he came to Fort Worth and then he called. He called me directly. He got my number because my wife speaks Russian. He just wanted somebody to speak to his wife who could not speak English. The White Russian Community there were all very sympathetic people, and very kind people, and felt sorry for his wife and his small child because he was mistreating them. The White Russian community never had anything to do with OSWALD." [NYT 11.28.63 p17; 7WH475; Marchetti *Cult of Intell.* p122; CIA 1303-474]

LYDIA BERDYANSKAYA

Lydia Berdyanskaya was another émigré who knew Marina OSWALD. JAMES ANGLETON reported: "The files of this Agency contain the following pertinent information on one Lydia Dymitruk:

a. Lydia (nee Berdyanskaya aka Berjanskaya Dymitruk was born on April 3, 1926, in Rostow, Russia). She remained in Rostow with her parents until she was 16, when she was deported by the Germans to a work camp in Germany. When the war ended she entered a camp for displaced persons in Dusseldorf, Germany, where she met and married one Karel Lodwijk Verhelst, a Belgian citizen. With her husband she entered Belgium at an unknown date and resided in Antwerp. Reportedly she was a member of the Union of Soviet Patriots in Belgium from 1948 to 1952. Sometime in early 1952, while still married to Verhelst, Lydia began living with Gavrilovich (aka Pavel) Kostenko in Brussels. Belgian Police

investigation of her relationship with Kostenko resulted in her being fined for adultery in September 1952. She was divorced by Verhelst in November 1953 and continued living with Kosenko, apparently as a common-in-law wife, until late 1954 or 1955.

(Vasiliy Gavrilovich (aka Pavel) Kostenko allegedly born on September 5, 1922, in Tula, USSR, served in the Soviet Army in World War II before joining the Vlassov forces in fighting against the Soviets. After the war he lived in Germany and Belgium and was active in several anti-Communist Russian emigre organizations including the National Labor Alliance (NTS). (Deleted) Kostenko was identified as a Soviet agent in clandestine contact with the Soviet Embassy in Brussels. He was expelled from the National Labor Alliance in February 1957 and on August 20, 1957, he left Brussels for Moscow. In a radio broadcast from East Berlin on September 17, 1957, sponsored by the Soviet Committee for Return to the Homeland, Kostneko bitterly attacked Russian emigre organizations in the West. Prior to leaving Belgium for the USSR Kostenko reportedly revealed that he had worked for Soviet intelligence since 1942 and that he was trained in the Soviet Union for intelligence work and dispatched to the West as a Soviet agent.

b. On June 27, 1956, in Ixelles, a suburb of Brussels, Lydia married Pavel Dymitruk who was born February 28, 1924, in Stariye-Dorohi, USSR [Stariye-Dorogi, Belorussian SSR], and who was described as a Belorussian student at the University of Louvain in Belgium. At an unknown date, possibly before his marriage to Lydia, Pavel Dymitruk immigrated to the United States. It was reported that in July 1957 he returned to Belgium to attempt to expedite a visa for Lydia to join him in the United States. As of August 1957, Dymitruk's U.S. residence was listed as 159 East Division Street, Rockford, Michigan.

c. In an interview in February 1977 in Antwerp, Belgium, concerning her application for a visa to the United States, Lydia Dymitruk disclosed that:

(1) Her father managed a macaroni factory in Rostov-Don during the war, and did not serve in the army. In 1945 he was arrested by the NKVD and held for six months on charges concerning his activities during the war. (Lydia claimed that she was unaware of the exact charges made against her father). He was also removed from his position as manager of the macaroni factory.

(2) She wrote to her mother often and occasionally received correspondence from her. Her mother is glad that Lydia is in the West.

(3) She had been associated with the Union of Soviet Patriots for about two years but denied knowing that the Union of Soviet Patriots was

politically motivated or was in contact with the Communist Party of Belgium.

(4) Her visa application, which she submitted on July 27, 1956, was drawn up by her husband, Pavel Dymitruk. In filling out the application form her husband had indicated a negative response to a question concerning association with a Communist Party or an organization affiliated with a Communist Party because she had not been "an actual member" of the Union of Soviet Patriots, and furthermore, it was her husband's belief that she was not a Communist.

(5) Lydia Berdyanskaya arrived in Brussels from Antwerp in February 1952, and lived with her sister, Annia Bouchat, for several months. Her sister was in contact with one (fnu) Markachuk, an officer from the Soviet Repatriation Mission in Brussels who had been attempting to have the sister repatriate to the Soviet Union. Shortly after her arrival at her sister's a woman from Liege (not further identified), gave her an address to go to for aid in resettling in Brussels. Lydia went to this address and was surprised to find that it was the Soviet Repatriation Mission. There she met Markachuk who tried to persuade her to return to the USSR. As a result, she and her sister wrote to their mother for her opinion on the matter and the mother advised them to stay in the West.

(6) She lived with Vasiliy G. Kostenko for two or three years from April 1952 and left him because "he drank too much vodka." She described Kostenko as an active anti-Communist.

3. The file of the Agency on Lydia Dymitruk has no entries beyond 1957 when she was living in Brussels.

4. The foregoing information was furnished to the FBI and the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy on April 22, 1964, in connection with the relationship between Lydia Dymitruk and Marina Oswald.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PLANS

JAMES ANGLETON

CSCI 3/780, 881

1- C/CI

1 - C/CI/SIG

1 - C/CI/OG/SOV

1 - C/CI/ R & A

1 - C/SR

1 - C/SR/CI
2 - C/SR/CI/R (hold cy & comeback cy)
1 - SR/O/US/dl
1 - 201-289248
1 - RI/FI (deleted)
SR/CI/Research: (Deleted) May 12, 1964.

VASILY GAVRILOVICH (AKA PAVEL) KOSTENKO

Pavel Kostenko was a deep-cover KGB agent who had infiltrated Vlasov's Army during World War II. General Andey Vlasov was a Russian who was captured by the Wehrmacht in July 1942. During his confinement, he agreed to organize an army of disaffected Russian soldiers to fight against the Soviets.

During the postwar period, Pavel Kostenko penetrated the National Labor Alliance (NTS), a pro-Fascist émigré group whose members included the sons of former Czarist officials and generals in the White Russian Army. An acquaintance of OSWALD in Dallas, Igor Voshinin, was a member of the National Labor Alliance. The National Labor Alliance actively worked with the Nazis. Its wartime program condemned all Russian Jews to death. It had interlocking leadership with Vlasov's Army. Nonetheless, National Labor Alliance members were given immigrant visas to the United States. Beginning in 1949, the CIA dispatched National Labor Alliance members into the Soviet Union, since the National Labor Alliance had been sending spies there since the 1930's. National Labor Alliance agents either went in on a specific intelligence mission and then returned, or were integrated into Soviet society as sleepers, or active agents. Several spies apprehended by the Soviets in the mid-1960's admitted working for the National Labor Alliance.

Pavel Kostenko penetrated the National Labor Alliance until 1955, when his clandestine connection to the Soviet Embassy, Brussels, was finally uncovered. A CIA source reported that Pavel Kostenko tried to recruit him to work for the Soviets; "Pavel Kostenko told this source that he had been working as a Soviet agent for the past four years. Kostenko made this revelation prior to attempting to recruit source to work for Soviets. He said that his Soviet contact had questioned him about Source and was interested in Source's contacts with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions through Elizabeth Phillips. Kostenko implied that the source would receive 6,000 Belgian Francs from the Soviets for a report on what he knew about Phillips. Elaborating on his contact with the Soviets, Kostenko said that he only met his Soviet contact once per month and was only asked about information about various persons. These contacts were always made out of doors and Kostenko said he was furnished an itinerary to follow to the contact site." [NARA 1993.07.31.10:10:07:51:060057]

The CIA generated this document:

TO: Chief, WE
FROM: Chief of Station, Brussels.

DATE: August 16, 1957

SUBJECT: General - Vasiliy Gavrilovich Kostenko (DOB September 22, 1922, Tula, USSR)

Specific: Information passed to (Deleted).

References A. (Deleted) 443

B. (Deleted) 8570

1. Attached is information developed from the (Deleted 2) CONVENIENT operation which was passed to (Deleted - 01) on April 8, 1957, in conjunction with information of (deleted 2) CONVENIENT ref. B. The reports were post dated at (Deleted)'s request so that, if necessary, (Deleted) could make it appear they were kept informed of the information as it developed.

2. The proposed interrogation of Kostenko has not taken place. The story behind this may be difficult for a non-Belgian) bureaucrat to understand, but (deleted) burying this case when he has a strong position for interrogation may be caused to some extent by the fact that his trump cards were supplied by the Station only after we were finished with a unilateral operation and therefore might reveal a lack of control over (deleted-24) In any case, (deleted) final decision not to interrogate Kosenko is apparently caused by more than inertia.

3. On April 1, 1957, 35 told Jouvenoy that Lydia Dymitruk divorced Vhehelst (DOB April 3, 1926 Bosto USSR) had contacted (deleted) and complained that Kostenko, her ex-lover, had returned from Germany and was causing her considerable trouble. Kostenko threatened to keep her from going to the United States to join her husband, Pavel Dymitruk. As Lydia is a Belgium citizen (by marriage to Karel Lodwijk Verhelst) (Deleted) apparently felt morally bound to protect her. (Deleted) and (Deleted) feared that in their enthusiasm (Deleted) might create a scene and cause Kostenko file to be rerouted.

4. (Deleted) first reaction was to get Lydia on a boat for the U.S. and therefore bury the subject. (Deleted) asks (Deleted) if (Deleted) would help her with her visa but (Deleted) told him the question of whether or not she received her visa was out of our hands (Attachment B is a Jouvenoy investigation of Lydia, Attachment C is (Deleted) report of his Lydia questioning of Lydia (par (Deleted)-287) which was sanitized and passed to (deleted) at the U.S. Consulate. Only after they were told that Lydia's visa application was being reviewed, and she would probably be around for some time did (Deleted) and (Deleted) start planning to interrogate Kostenko.

5. (Deleted) requested summaries of the (Deleted) CONVENIENT and Kostenko information which had been promised them in order to plan the attack and Jouvenoy passed the information on April 8, 1957. (Deleted) discussed an interrogation plan with (Deleted) and although (deleted) not able to set a date for the interrogation, he gave the impression that plans were firm. Several days later (Deleted) told (Deleted) that it appeared (Deleted) had lost interest in Lydia, and there was therefore no pressure to interrogate Kostenko. The relatively strong position which (Deleted) had for the interrogation of an RIS agent (they even had jurisdiction) was appreciated but discarded.

6. Pavel Dymitruk returned to Belgium in July 1957 to try and get Lydia's visa expedited so it is not inconceivable that Lydia may find a stronger sponsor than (Deleted) and (Deleted) might again be forced into considering action against Kostenko.

7. As noted in (Deleted) 7652 para 6 as far as (Deleted) is concerned the wraps are off on information about (Deleted) which may be passed to (Deleted) but we note in (Deleted) 2813 AEMUSTANG that Kostenko may once again benefit from Kubark's indirect protection. Elliot S. Jouvenoy

Jouvenoy seems to be the Belgian CIA Station from this ZR Rifle cable: "Request Jouvenoy determine from (deleted) if Mankel available week Oct 17. Reply should be sent to PRTY to Fran atten RABNEY. If affirmative RABNEY will contact Jouvenoy directly to arrange meeting with Mankel." The State Department reported: "It is noted that the subject engaged in propaganda against the repatriation to the USSR. This propaganda was necessarily discreet in order to avoid reprisals against her parents in Russia."

PAVEL DYMITRUK

Pavel Dymitruk (born February 22, 1924) was a former member of Vlasov's Army. On December 5, 1958, Pavel Dymitruk contacted S.A. Hosty at the Dallas FBI Office and requested he issue him a security clearance:

Dymitruk stated that he was originally from the Soviet Union, having served in the Soviet Army during World War II, and is presently a refugee in this country, having fled from the Soviet Union during World War II...Dymitruk was advised that the FBI does not grant security clearances and this office would not be able to assist him in this matter.

Lydia Dymitruk was admitted to the United States in March 1959. On September 24, 1959, Pavel Dymitruk applied for a position as an FBI translator. He listed S.A. Hosty as an FBI employee he had known for 14 months. He also indicated that in 1957 for a period of four to six months he knew "Cut Devis, N. York," an FBI employee. The FBI reported: "Under this entry he set out that he was not sure of the spelling and our

personnel records disclose no such name. This information was not set forth in his 1962 application. (Paragraph Deleted)." [Sullivan to Branigan 5.5.64] On May 23, 1961, Dymitruk contacted Hosty: "Dymitruk stated he was having difficulty obtaining a job, in view of his Russian background, and stated he had recently divorced his wife and that everything was going wrong and he wanted the FBI to assist him." Pavel Dymitruk again applied for FBI employment in 1962. On November 12, 1963, Pavel Dymitruk contacted the Dallas FBI and informed it he had previously made application for the position of translator through the Houston FBI office: "This (deleted) was not recommended for the position by the Houston Office." [FBI 105-82555-3577] On May 12, 1964, the FBI interviewed Pavel Dymitruk who advised that his

...former wife's parents still reside in the Soviet Union and that her father was arrested by the Soviet Army when they re-occupied Rostov, because they had not evacuated Rostov in accordance with Soviet orders. He was therefore accused of collaborating with the Germans and was held in a Soviet prison for a number of months before being released. Dymitruk stated that he met his former wife through her sister, Anna, in 1954, having previously met his former wife's sister while studying at the University of Louvain. Dymitruk stated that before he met his former wife, she had been living with a man named Vailiy, last name unknown. According to Dymitruk, this Vasiliy had been active in the National Labor Alliance, (NTS), an anti-Soviet Russian emigre organization, and he served as a Lieutenant in the Vlassov Forces during World War II. Dymitruk explained that he also had served in the Vlassov Forces...Dymitruk further stated that this individual named Vasiliy later returned to the Soviet Union and he heard conflicting stories as to the reason for his return, some people, names unrecalled, stated that he, Vasiliy, had been pressured into returning through pressure on his parents in the Soviet Union; other individuals, names unrecalled, stated that Vasiliy was actually a Soviet agent working in the Vlassov forces and later in the NTS forces, and reporting to the Soviets as to their activities."

HOSTY INTERVIEWS LYDIA DYMITRUK

After the assassination, Lydia Dymitruk advised S.A. Hosty that she met Marina Oswald in October or November 1962 when her friend, Anna Meller, asked her to drive a sick child and her mother to Parkland Hospital. She did this but found no doctor was available and she was forced to return later that evening. OSWALD, who was eating supper, said it was not necessary to bring the child to the hospital. Marina argued with LEE about it and he finally agreed to accompany them to Parkland Hospital where the child was given medication. The next time she saw Marina was when Marina and Ruth Paine came into a grocery store where she worked. Lydia told SA Hosty:

In 1942, when she was not quite 16 years old, the German Army captured Rostov and shortly thereafter took a large number of young people from the city back to Germany as slave laborers. Mrs. Dymitruk stated that she

and her older sister, Anna, were among those taken to Germany. They were both assigned as domestic helpers in Dusseldorf, Germany. Shortly before the American Army captured this city in 1945, all non-Germans were removed to a prison camp and, shortly before the American Army arrived, Mrs. Dymitruk stated she, together with her sister and two Belgians, escaped from this camp. When the American Army arrived, the various non-German groups were placed in camps according to their nationality and her and her sister went with two Belgian citizens to the Belgian camp, rather than go to a Russian camp, since it was learned that all of the Russian citizens would be forced to return to Russia, and she and her sister did not desire to return to the Soviet Union, because they realized there was a much better standard of living in Western Europe. Mrs. Dymitruk advised that, a short time later, a French Army Officer came to the camp where they were staying and told her and her sister that they would have to move to a Russian camp. However, when they told this French Army Officer that they did not desire to return to the Soviet Union, he said that the only way they could avoid this was to marry Belgian citizens. Mrs. Dymitruk stated she had been living with Karl Verelst, a Belgian citizen, so she was married to an American Army Chaplain to him and thus permitted to remain in the Belgian camp. They were later transferred to Liege, Belgium, and finally returned to her husband's home in Antwerp, Belgium.

Mrs Dymitruk stated that during this period the Soviet Government was permitted to send repatriation officers throughout Western Europe in an attempt to talk Russian citizens into returning to the Soviet Union. Mrs. Dymitruk stated she was contacted several times, but refused to return to the Soviet Union.

In 1949 when she was still married to Karl Verelst, she attended several social meetings of the Union of Soviet Patriots in Belgium. Mrs. Dymitruk stated she knew this organization was pro-Soviet and was controlled by the Communists; however, she went to the meeting for social reasons to meet other Russian people and to dance and see movie films. Mrs. Dymitruk explained that, at this time, the Belgian Government would not force any Soviet citizens to return to the Soviet Union, so she felt perfectly safe in attending meetings of this organization for purely social reasons, even though she knew this organization to be Communist controlled. Mrs. Dymitruk stated that, after 1946, she started receiving letters from her mother, who advised her that her father had been put in prison by the Russians for a short while in 1945, apparently because her father would not retreat from Rostov when the German Army occupied that city. Her mother urged Mrs. Dymitruk to remain in Belgium and not to return to the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Dymitruk further explained that another reason she attended the meetings of the Union of Soviet Patriots in Belgium was because she had what she described as mental trouble and also had considerable trouble with her mother-in-law and father-in-law, and the doctor urged her to associate with other Russian people. Because of these troubles, Mrs. Dymitruk stated she then left her husband in Antwerp and went to Brussels, where her sister Anna, now named Bouchat, resided.

Mrs. Dymitruk stated that, while in Brussels, she began living with a man named Vasiliy Kostenko, who had formerly served in the Vlassov forces, which Mrs. Dymitruk described as an Army force which fought with the Germans against the Soviet Union during World War II, being Russian prisoners of war. Kostenko, according to Mrs. Dymitruk, was a Lieutenant in the Vlasov forces and when she met him he was the leader of an anti-Communist group, which Mrs. Dymitruk stated was either called Cvomr or Chohp. This group was not connected with the National Labor Alliance (NTS), but cooperated with the National Labor Alliance and was made up of former members of Vlassov forces. Mrs. Dymitruk stated she lived with Kostenko for two or three years and left him because he drank too much. According to Dymitruk, she helped Kostenko in his work in this organization, but she cannot recall the names of any other individuals in this group. Mrs. Dymitruk stated that Kostenko's father was allegedly a Russian engineer who was shot by the Soviet Government because of his religious beliefs, and that his mother was allegedly Polish, and he had escaped, being sent back to Russia after the war by posing as a Pole.

Mrs. Dymitruk stated Kostenko was a very militant anti-Communist and had tried to join a group of individuals who were parachuted into Belorussia area of the Soviet Union. According to Mrs. Dymitruk, this group was captured immediately by the Soviet Government as soon as they landed, and they were all allegedly shot. Kostenko then became quite upset about this matter and stopped associating with his Russian friends in Brussels. Mrs. Dymitruk stated that she had, meanwhile, left Kostenko and she later heard he went to Germany and then to the Soviet Union. Mrs. Dymitruk stated she did not believe Kostenko was a Soviet agent and she stated that he was a militant anti-communist and had returned to the Soviet Union because his attempts to fight communism through refugee groups had apparently failed, and she believed he had gone back to the Soviet Union to fight Communism inside the Soviet Union. When Mrs. Dymitruk was asked how she thought Pavel Kostenko could fight communism from inside the Soviet Union, she merely stated that she was sure he was an anticommunist and not a Soviet agent.

Mrs. Dymitruk stated that a short time later she began living with Paul Dymitruk, who immigrated to the United States in 1956. Mrs. Dymitruk stated that in 1957, when she attempted to join him in the United States,

she was denied an American visa because of her past membership in the Union of Soviet Patriots in Belgium. However, after two or three years her former husband succeeded in getting her a visa and she entered the United States in March 1959. Mrs. Dymitruk stated she and her former husband were divorced in Dallas in December 1960, and she has not seen her former husband since that time. Mrs. Dymitruk stated she wanted it to be known that she was never a communist or a communist sympathizer, and was not pro-Soviet in any manner, and hoped to become a citizen of the United States in the near future.

There were questions about Lydia Dymitruk's loyalties. She had been a member of a pro-Soviet organization and lived with a KGB agent. Either Lydia was incredibly stupid or she was lying when she said she believed that Kostenko was not a KGB agent. Her ex-husband knew differently and no doubt had discussed the matter with her. She was in contact with the Belgian Police, the State Department and the CIA Station in regard to Kostenko. Was Lydia Dymitruk a Soviet double-agent? Did she report OSWALD'S presence in the Dallas White Russian community to the Soviets? Unlikely, although she might have mentioned him to someone who did. William Hood reported: "Western intelligence had learned from bitter experience that most Russian officials were so impressed with the KGB record of penetration and manipulation of the Russian emigration that they would as soon look death in the face as to confide in any émigré, let alone to use him as a conduit for an illicit relationship with a foreign intelligence service." [WCD 844; FBI 105-82555-3632, DL 100-10461-5.11.64-Hosty-pp. 550-560 FBI DL-100-10461-WGB;mvs p238; CIA 1294-481 LHO's add. bk. Roman Harten - Estonian with OS traces; Johnson *Lee & Marina* p228; FBI DL 100-10461 Hakey & Hosty 5.15.64; FBI 105-82555-NR 7.22.64 Hood *Mole* p54] The FBI stated: "Lydia is currently employed as a waitress in Dallas. (?) who knew her said she is of questionable morals, but none consider her subversive in any manner." [FBI 62-109090-NR 8.10.64]

GEORGE DEMOHRENSCHILDT'S ANCESTORS

OSWALD'S best-known associate in Dallas was Russian exile George Sergius DeMohrenschildt. Click [HERE](#) to see footage of him. The grandfather of George DeMohrenschildt, Sergius Von Mohrenschildt, was a German Baron who had moved to Russia in the mid-19th Century. There he married a Russian aristocrat. In 1944 DeMohrenschildt told the FBI that his grandfather was born somewhere in Pennsylvania and later went to Russia, and entered into the oil business which was inherited by his father on his grandfather's death. The father of George DeMohrenschildt, Sergius Von Mohrenschildt, was both a German Baron and a Russian Baron in the Court of Czar Nicholas II. The uncle of George DeMohrenschildt, Ferdinand DeMohrenschildt, was First Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Washington, D.C. during World War I.

NOBEL OIL

The Von Mohrenschildt fortune emanated from the Nobel Oil Company, which had fields in Baku, Byelorussia. In 1944 George De Mohrenschildt told the FBI that Sergius Von Mohrenschildt "was a Vice President of the Nobel Oil Company in Russia with holdings in Poland and Russia prior to and during World War I...his father continued in the oil business until the confiscation of these holdings following the first World War. His father then became interested in the Agrarian Movement and became Vice-Minister of Agriculture of the White Russian Republic [which included Byelorussia and the Ukraine] during 1920 to 1922, until he was accused of protecting the Jewish and Greek Orthodox religions as well as the Catholic religion. As a result of the disagreement his father had been jailed by the Soviets for several months, then with the help of his friends he escaped Russia and went with his family to Wilno, Poland." [WCD 533 p53] After the Bolshevik revolution the Standard Oil Company, which was owned by John D. Rockefeller, bought a 50% interest in the Polish operations of Nobel Oil. [*The Russian Rockefellers* - Robert W. Tolf - The Hoover Inst. Press-1976 p214]

DeMohrenschildt lied to the FBI. In reality what happened was that when the Russian civil war ended with the Communists in power, Baron Sergius Von Mohrenschildt was imprisoned (with his other son, Dimitri Von Mohrenschildt) and both were held for over a decade. Baron Sergius Von Mohrenschildt was released from prison in 1935. He traveled to Germany to join his family there. In Nazi Germany, Baron Sergius Von Mohrenschildt resided with his sister, who had married high-ranking Abwehr Officer, Baron Konstantine Von Maydell. The Abwehr was the military intelligence section of the Nazi Army. In 1944 DeMohrenschildt also told the FBI that his father "had been interned, presumably by the Germans." Baron Sergius Von Mohrenschildt hoped to reclaim his oil fields after a Nazi invasion of the USSR.

GEORGE DEMOHRENSCHILDT - NAZI SPY

Born on April 11, 1911, in Mozyr, Russia, George Von Mohrenschildt had escaped to Poland after the Russian civil war. He graduated from gymnasium in Wilno, Poland, in 1929, then attended the Polish Military Academy. He attained the rank of sergeant in 1931. He left for Belgium, where he studied business and changed his name to DeMohrenschildt to avoid the Germanic implications of the title, "Von," which was going increasingly unpopular.

DEMOHRENSCHILDT'S COVER: POLISH GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE

Nobel Oil operated in Russia and Poland and the Von Mohrenschildt family owned several estates in Poland. George DeMohrenschildt used his family's connection to Poland along with his rank in the Polish military, as a cover when he joined the Polish Cavalry. Circa 1938 George DeMohrenschildt was a lieutenant in the Polish Cavalry. A few months before Germany invaded Poland, George DeMohrenschildt embarked upon a European tour, so he was absent when the Nazi tanks rolled in. He professed to be an exile correspondent of the official Polish News Service during that trip. Evidence suggested Baron Konstantine Von Maydell contacted George DeMohrenschildt and in early 1938, arranged for DeMohrenschildt to become a spy for the Nazis.

THEORY: DEMOHRENSCHILDT COMES TO AMERICA

George DeMohrenschildt used his connections with the Polish government-in-exile to enter the United States in May 1938, under the Belgian quota, where he joined the shadowy infrastructure of Nazi spies that operated in the United States during World War II.

FRENCH INTELLIGENCE: 1939

George DeMohrenschildt may have penetrated French Intelligence. He claimed to have "collected facts on people involved in pro-German activity" when he worked for Pierre Freyss in the information and economic departments of French Intelligence.

Subject stated that Freyss sent him to Louisiana and San Francisco in an attempt to locate individuals sympathetic to France who would be able to advise of contemplated sales or shipments on large quantities of oil [to Germany]. No employment record existed with that organization. Journalist Edward Epstein contacted Pierre Freyss, who stated that he was in French intelligence in the United States in 1939 to 1940 and stated in part that DeMohrenschildt "graciously cooperated with us, his sympathies being with the Allied Forces. Freyss further related that DeMohrenschildt was 'never in the pay or officially appointed by us.

FILM FACTS AND BARON VON MAYDELL

The FBI interviewed Pierpont Hamilton:

(Deleted) it was desired to contact him for whatever material he possessed relative to the Subject. Upon being interviewed in the offices of the (deleted) stated that he would be happy to supply and information in his possession relative to the person in that case. He related that prior to the spring of 1939, he and (deleted) were managing entrepreneurs of the (deleted) a corporation engaged in the production and distribution of commercial motion picture films. At that time they were also engaged in fulfilling contracts with individual concerns for the production of various industrial shorts, utilized to acquaint employees with the necessity of observing safety rules while at work. In the Spring of 1939, he continued, an individual by the name of Konstantine B. Maydell entered their office and stated that he had a film entitled, 'Spain In Arms,' which he desired to distribute, for a fee, to various groups throughout the country, but that he had not the necessary organization to effect such distribution. He offered therefore to allocate a certain percentage of the profits to (deleted) and (deleted) for their assistance in effecting the distribution of the film to various religious groups, primarily Catholic groups in this country. At time, however, the film required a certain amount of cutting and technical reformation so it was accordingly referred to the Cine Lab Motion Picture

Laboratories, 33 West 60th Street, where the desired changes were affected.

As reflected by reference report, it will be noted that Film Facts Inc. had absolutely no connection with the Cine-Lab Company and the studio facilities of the latter were only rented for a brief period for necessary technical revision of the film 'Spain In Arms.'

Continuing, the same source related that through the contacts of (deleted) and himself, they were able to effect the distribution of the film to various Catholic Church groups throughout the country and in addition to one or two individual public exhibitors. As the film was pro-Fascist, profits were quite meager, and they totaled less than \$1,000, it was decided in 1940 by him and (deleted) to cease their relationship with Maydell and terminate further distribution of the film.

While Film Facts Incorporated, at the present time, is a dissolved corporation, Pierpont Hamilton still retains the right to the corporate name and pays a tax to retain such right. This was also ascertained from the interview with (deleted).

As to Von Mohrenschildt personally, he related he was unacquainted, but he was under the impression that he had heard Maydell on one or two occasions refer to such an individual as his associate or employee. Pierpont Hamilton was insistent, however, that Subject Von Mohrenschildt at the present time was neither affiliated or associated in any capacity with Film Facts Inc. and had absolutely no connection with either him or his partner (deleted). He pointed out that he and (deleted) retained the legal rights to the name Film Facts Inc. It would be both a falsification and a legal violation for Subject to refer himself as an employee of Film Facts Inc.

As to the origin of the film, 'Spain In Arms' neither Pierpont Hamilton or (Deleted) could offer any information both advising that Maydell had appeared in their office early in the Spring of 1939 with such film reporting it as his own...The film, according to both gentlemen, was reputedly pro-Fascist and supported the cause and military actions of General Francisco Franco during the Spanish Civil War. Neither Pierpont Hamilton nor (Deleted) could offer any information as to the antecedents of Maydell other than stating they believed him to be German or Austrian and a comparatively recent immigrant from Europe. As to maintenance of offices by Maydell both related that they believe his office was maintained exclusively 'beneath his hat.' It was their belief, however, that he maintained a room at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. [FBI 100-10310]

Mrs. J. Smith, Vice President of Cine-Laboratory, 33 West 60th Street, advised that FBI

...that she occasionally leased or rented studio space. In pursuance of such she permitted DeMohrenschildt and Konstantine Maydell to produce two films in their laboratory for the Polish Information Center, 151 East 67th Street. The films produced were 'Poland Forever' and 'Spain In Arms.' It was her impression that the film intended to support the General Franco faction of the Spanish Civil War. She stated that the Polish Information Center paid her for use of her studio."

When the FBI questioned George DeMohrenschildt in 1944 he stated:

...that he became acquainted with Constantine Maydell through Maydell's showing of a picture 'Spain in Arms' at the Ritz-Carlton hotel. George DeMohrenschildt considered this the best documentary film that he had ever seen, and after contacting Maydell had been informed by Maydell that he had material coming from the German film company, UFA, all of which was documentary film. He contacted the Polish Consulate regarding the making of a documentary film concerning Poland and after securing their cooperation and financial backing had started with Maydell in the preparation of 'Poland Forever,' for the Polish Government. This venture was doomed to failure from the start, according to the Subject, since they never had enough money; further, part of the film that was coming from Germany was seized by the British and held up for a long period of time and then released, but at that time was much older and thereby less interesting than it would have previously been...George also related that he had previously been questioned concerning Maydell and had furnished all the information in his possession regarding him, but he repeated that he did not consider Maydell a spy nor did he consider him the type of person that would be selected by any country for that type of work. Subject added that he believed Maydell's sympathies were definitely with Germany; but in Subject's opinion, Maydell was nothing but a soldier-of-fortune interested in making money who 'didn't give a darn' about one country over another or anything else. Maydell's outstanding characteristic was his anti-Semitism."

BARON KONSTANTINE VAN MAYDELL AND FILM FACTS

In *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*, William Shirer described Baron Konstantine Van Maydell as "a Baltic German of Estonian citizenship who told the German Embassy, Washington, that he had come to the United States on an Abwehr sabotage mission." In *Game of the Foxes*, Laslo Farago described Baron Konstantine Van Maydell as "the top Abwehr agent in the United States in 1940." Baron Konstantine Von Maydell was arrested on a Presidential warrant as a dangerous alien in September 1942, tried for espionage in Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York, and interred for four years in North Dakota. The proceedings were either closed, or the Court records have disappeared. He was released in 1946. George DeMohrenschildt intimated that he had once testified against Von Maydell in a legal proceeding. There

was no record to support this. Assistant United States Attorney Stuart Z. Krinsky of the Southern District of New York advised S.A. Stanley Ross in October 1944, that "the government had contemplated using George DeMohrenschildt as a witness for the Government in the habeas corpus proceedings involving Baron Konstantine Van Maydell who had been interned as a dangerous enemy alien, but at the time of the trial the government decided not to use George DeMohrenschildt as a witness." [WCD 533 p27] George DeMohrenschildt told the FBI: "In regard to having a cousin in an Internment Camp in the United States, Subject stated the only manner in which this could have arisen was from statements made by Konstantine Maydell that he was a fifth cousin of his, and he had gone to Dimitri regarding this statement and Dimitri had informed him there was no relation whatever." Edward Epstein reported Baron Konstantine Van Maydell was subsequently "sent to Russia, never to be heard from again." [Farago, *Game of the Foxes* Simon and Shuster p685 f.n.; WCD 533]

WARREN COMMISSION AND MAYDELL

Albert Jenner asked:

Q. At this particular time, did you have some, oh, let me call it tenuous connection with some movie business...what was it?"

A. I have a distant cousin by the name of Baron Maydell...some people considered him pro-Nazi.

Q. He was accused of being, was he not, during this period, a German spy?

A. No. I didn't know that...He was White Russian. And having lost everything through Communism, he saw the future of his return to Russia, back to his estates, through German intervention...he had a very interesting movie there of the Spanish revolution which he made...This movie was backed by quite a number of people here. I remember most of them. By Grace, who is President of Grace Lines today. So we decided with Maydell that we could make another documentary movie, on the resistance of Poland.

Q. Resistance Movement?

A. Yes.

GERALD POSNER AND BARON KONSTANTINE VAN MAYDELL

Gerald Posner, whose other books included *Mengele*, *The Complete Story* and *Hitler's Children*, failed to mention Baron Konstantine Van Maydell. He attributed George DeMohrenschildt's praise of Nazism to a "provocative" streak in his nature. Gerald

Posner wrote "During its peak operational period, from 1942 to 1944, the Abwehr employed more than 1,500 agents and informants in Argentina."

SKETCHING A COAST GUARD STATION: JUNE 1941

After two years of successful spying in the United States, George DeMohrenschildt was apprehended.

On June 2, 1941, Mr. Eugene J. Wilson and Mr. Russell Brown, Special Assistants to the Attorney General, with an office in Corpus Christie, Texas, advised S.A. R. J. Clements that Mr. Bill Ellis Justice of the Peace and proprietor of the Tarpon Inn at Port Arkansas, Texas, had informed them that George Von DeMohrenschildt who appeared to be a German, was registered at the Tarpon Inn and was accompanied by a Mexican woman named Lilia Pardo Larin, who was registered as his wife...Ellis informed that Von DeMohrenschildt had been observed sketching and photographing the local Coast Guard Station and ship channel at Port Arkansas, Texas, and acted in such a suspicious manner as to lead him to believe Von DeMohrenschildt was a German spy...Mr. Victor J. Biltiff, Inspector in Charge of Immigration and Naturalization, together with Inspectors Alfred R. Perkins, Ralph J. King and S.A. R.J. Clements, questioned Von DeMohrenschildt on June 3, 1941... Von DeMohrenschildt advised he had a small folding camera and two rolls of exposed film in his possession at the time of interview, and stated that the film consisted of some snapshots of the beach at Port Arkansas. He also exhibited a number of water color paintings which he had made, and stated that painting was his hobby. His personal effects also contained a zipper briefcase and a large amount of papers which Von DeMohrenschildt did not volunteer for examination by the inspectors... Von DeMohrenschildt's effects contained several copies of two biographical sketches copies of which were furnished Inspector Petty. The sketches carried by Von DeMohrenschildt are set out for comparison: 'George Von DeMohrenschildt, 950 Park Avenue, New York City, RH-4-0810 Of Swedish origin, Born April 17, 1911...George Von DeMohrenschildt 1024 Park Avenue, New York City, RH-4-9257...

DeMohrenschildt advised Inspector Victor J. Biltiff that "after he left his employment with the Humble Oil Company, he accepted a position offered to him by the Polish Consulate in New York City. The employment consisted of producing a motion picture entitled 'Poland Forever' which was financially backed by the exiled Polish Government in this country. He informed that this film was actually produced in the laboratory of the Facts and Films Motion Picture Company, 30 W 60th Street, New York City. He stated that he was still employed as a representative of this firm and that the purpose of his visit to Mexico was to produce a picture of Pan American relations." An FBI cable to Headquarters read that Larin DeMoarenschidt "has been observed making sketches of ship channels and taking photographs promiscuously." Headquarters had no traces on

Larin DeMoarenschidt. J. Edgar Hoover recommended that Larin DeMoarenschidt's personal effects should be search on entrance into Mexico "as well as his return to this country."

Albert Jenner of the Warren Commission asked DeMohrenschidt about this incident:

A. Some characters stopped the car and came out of the bushes and they said: "You are a German spy." They said "You are a German citizen, you are a German spy. It was very strange. Here is my Polish passport. So, they never said anything about sketching. I thought they were from some comedy actors.

Q. Didn't they identify themselves?

A. I think they said they were from the FBI.

Q. They might have been from some other government service [OSS]?

A. Maybe some other government service. But I have the impression they told me they were from the FBI and they followed me all the way from New York - all the way from New York.

Q. In any event five men stopped you and searched at that time, searched your car.

A. Searched the car, found absolutely nothing, except the water colors, the sketches. I still have the sketches.

DeMohrenschidt stated that:

...he had been waiting for his Mexican visa which had not arrived so he decided to drive through with Lillia Larin (which name she had continued to use despite her additional two marriages since the death of Larin) and they had driven to Corpus Christi, Texas, where they registered at the Nueces Hotel. They occupied separate rooms at this hotel and remained for a few days. He stated while on the beach swimming one of those days he snapped some pictures of Lillia in a bathing suit with a box-type Brownie camera which he purchased some time prior in New York City. (Subject emphatically stated that this was the only pictures that had been taken by either one of them, and further, that they had not at any time gone near any military installation). Subject continued that while waiting for his visa they had decided to go to Arkansas Pass, Texas, to fish and had accordingly driven over and stayed at a hotel at Arkansas Pass as man and wife, registering under his name. Subject stated that at that time he had intended marrying Lillia, and further, did not at that time know of any law that prohibited it in the United States. [FBI SA#100-839]

Lillia Pardo Larin was a relative of, (deleted) Minister for Mexico, Vichy, France. At this time she listed her husband one (deleted) Vichy, France. DeMohrenschildt helped her enter the United States. [FBI 100-32965-50] Her letters to DeMohrenschildt were intercepted at the Postal Censorship Station in Miami, Florida.

George DeMohrenschildt was detained by the FBI and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, but was not arrested. George DeMohrenschildt informed the FBI and the Immigration and Naturalization Service that he was employed by Film Facts Incorporated, making anti-Nazi films for the Polish government-in-exile. The FBI determined that: "(Deleted)The present status of the company would discredit the Subject's statement that he was presently functioning as a Film Facts Inc. employee in Mexico and engaging in obtaining scenic films for such company." The Office of Naval Intelligence investigated DeMohrenschildt. He became of interest to the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence of the Department of the Army.

GEORGE FARENTHOLD

DeMohrenschildt said he was a cousin of Texas oil millionaire George Farenthold. Questioned by the FBI several weeks later, George Farenthold stated:

In June 1941 George Farenthold advised S.A. R.J. Clements that he met George Von Mohrenschildt through Ted Jamison, an oil operator in Texas. Farenthold stated that the Subject is not his cousin; that he had no relatives in the United States. Farenthold advised that he had received a telephone call from Bill Ellis asking him whether he was related to George Von Mohrenschildt and he told Ellis he was not. After receiving the telephone call Farenthold made a trip to Fort Arkansas and met George Von Mohrenschildt in the Tarpon Inn. George Von Mohrenschildt approached Farenthold and requested him not to inform Ellis that the Mexican woman with whom he was traveling was not his wife, because he had registered at the hotel as man and wife. The group had dinner together and upon George Von Mohrenschildt's suggestion, went to Hillwood's Tavern, which was a beer parlor frequented by sailors and a large number of foreign-speaking peoples. George Von Mohrenschildt became involved in a discussion of the War, at which time Farenthold expressed his opinion that England would be victorious. George Von Mohrenschildt thereupon stated, 'No, I do not agree with you. Germany has not used 1/100 of her strength.' Farenthold was surprised to note this remark and questioned George Von Mohrenschildt as to where his sympathies lay. George Von Mohrenschildt replied that he had been bitterly opposed to Germany until the occupation of France, but that he had been favorably impressed by the decent was the Germans treated the French citizenry. Farenthold disputed this remark and stated that it was his impression that the French people were starving; whereupon George Von Mohrenschildt said, 'No Hitler is taking care of them. They are not starving like they were in the last War.' Farenthold stated that when he first met

George Von Mohrenschildt, the latter told him he was a Swedish refugee and had a 'Nasen' Passport, which type of Passport was originally issued to the White Russians and subsequently to other types of European refugees. During the subsequent discussion George Von Mohrenschildt related that his father was a German and possessed a large estate in Poland. He said that the Germans have protected his father's estate after the occupation of Poland and that his father was presently living in Berlin, Germany, where he was confined to a hospital; however he advised that his father was well-treated and that he had received numerous letters from him. During the discussion relative to the prospect of the United States becoming involved in the War, George Von Mohrenschildt stated, 'Don't think Germany is ever going to declare war on the United States. They are led by a smart Austrian and not a Kaiser, and there will be a lot of people in the Middle West who will not endorse the United States becoming involved in war and there will be a big upheaval.' He also stated that this war can end only in one of two ways - either by a compromise or a German victory. He remarked that the South American Republics were not friendly to the United States and that America would never be able to defeat Germany even if the South American Republics assisted.

In 1993 George Farenthold stated: "I just met George DeMohrenschildt a couple of times. I didn't know him really well. I thought it was possible that this guy was really a spy. He was a great one for young women. I don't know why the University of Texas ever hired him. He was a professor there. I don't remember anyone else he associated with except some ladies."

EDNA FOX: FALL 1941

Mrs. Edna Fox, the proprietor of the rooming house at 109 East 73rd Street, where Subject resided in 1941, advised Detective Raymond J. Gill of the New York Police Department, in the Fall of 1941, that while the Subject resided at her residence he acted very suspicious and made it a point to become acquainted with Robert Matsuoka (born December 18, 1931; died December 17, 1990), whom she described as the son of a former premier of Japan. She stated that when Matsuoka was returning to Japan, Subject gave him a letter addressed to Subject's father. At the time Subject stated that his father would get the letter in Germany sooner if it was mailed from Japan by Matsuoka. Mrs. Fox also advised Detective Gill that one occasion she had heard Subject greet a visitor to his apartment with the salutation, "Heil Hitler."

Robert Matsuoka was called before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

HELEN KRAVADSE: MARCH 1941

Helen Kravadse, an employee of the *Washington Evening Star*, in March 1941, advised that Baron George DeMohrenschildt, residence 109 E 73rd Street, New York City, is suspected by her of being a Nazi propagandist. Miss Kravadse first met George DeMohrenschildt during 1940 to 1941 when he came to Washington, D.C. and interested himself in theatrical work, in which Miss Kravadse was engaged. At that time Baron DeMohrenschildt represented himself as being connected with *Variety Magazine*. He told Miss Kravadse that he had been born in Germany, that his father was residing in Germany, and that he, the Baron, intended to return to Germany in the near future. He also told her that he had been taking pictures in various parts of the United States and had edited propaganda moving pictures for German interests, which pictures were sent to Germany and Poland. He told her that he had had a cavalry position in the Polish Army, which Miss Kravadse interpreted as meaning that the Baron was connected with that portion of the German Army which was then occupying Poland. Subject inquired of Miss Kravadse concerning her sympathies with respect to the Nazis. She is said to have indicated that she was indifferent to the Nazis. George DeMohrenschildt then spoke at great length concerning the virtues of the German form of government and the disadvantages of democracies. Miss Kravadse advised that while in New York, through curiosity, she checked with *Variety Magazine* and learned that the employees there had never heard of Baron George DeMohrenschildt and advised her he definitely was not connected with that publication. Miss Kravadse advised that through her other sources, whose identities she did not divulge, she had heard that Baron George DeMohrenschildt had been in Brazil and Mexico, in which latter country he had some connection with oil development. She also subsequently heard while in Washington, D.C. that Baron George DeMohrenschildt was intimately acquainted with Descio Machado, who allegedly had some connection with the Brazilian Embassy and was referred to as the 'Brazilian Banana King.'" [FBI DC 100-32965-X1; WCD 533p32; FBI 32965-XI]

Descio Machado's cousin was the Air Attache of the Brazilian Embassy, Washington. Both Descio Machado and his cousin were called before the House Un-American Activities Committee and accused of have been recruited as spies by Brazilian Nazis.

On August 2, 1941, DeMohrenschildt sent this Western Union cable to the FBI: "This is very urgent. George Von Mohrenschildt...in business. Official Mexican government blackmail me pretending that I am under suspicion in the States. Please wire Secretary United States Embassy Carrigan in Mexico that my dossier is clear otherwise will suffer grave financial damage." [FBI 100-327765-6] George DeMohrenschildt had been ordered to leave Mexico.

MAIL INTERCEPTED: JULY 1942

Edward Epstein wrote that British mail intercepts in Bermuda turned up evidence that he was working for Nazi interests. American mail intercepts on George DeMohrenschildt indicated that on July 6, 1942, J.A. Helguera wrote this letter to DeMohrenschildt that was copied by SA-47388, Examiner 12003.

I have just received your letter of the 1st instant, which crossed mine of the 3rd. As soon as I can go out, which will be by the end of this week, I shall go to the Gobernacion and have a talk with Mr. Garcia Ojeda. As I wrote to you, I had not done anything because Lic. Jarza had told me that he had instructions from you to arrange your re-entry as a resident. I shall state that you are coming here as an investor, to enter into a business deal here with me and that you are bringing both capital and brains into this country which is only right. This might help...

INFORMANT (DELETED) SEPTEMBER 16, 1942

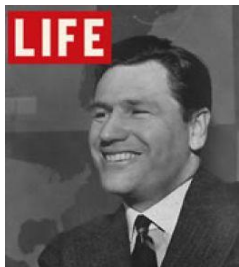
A girl named Carmen Barnes who is alleged to be extremely intimate with Bendix of the Bendix Aviation Corporation, has been seen frequently in DeMohrenschildt's company. She introduced him to Bendix who has been suspected of some pro-Nazi views at least prior to our entry into the war. On Sunday, August 30, 1942, or September 6, 1942, two couples were taken into custody on the beach at East Hampton, Long Island. The people had a speaking acquaintance with DeMohrenschildt. On many occasions DeMohrenschildt has said he was going to visit some prominent person at East Hampton or vicinity where such person had an estate. Actually he would go to East Hampton to a rooming house or small hotel. On these trips he was accompanied by some others.

ATTEMPTED PENETRATION: OFFICE INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER

In 1937, at age 30, Nelson A. Rockefeller traveled to Latin America. Three years later, Nelson Rockefeller was Coordinator of the Office of Inter-American Affairs. He remained in this position until 1944. In this capacity, Nelson Rockefeller monitored United States concerns in South America represented by German intelligence agents, and studied the feasibility of transferring German agencies of American firms to native agencies. FBI Agent P.E. Foxworth reported the details of a meeting he had with Nelson Rockefeller on August 23, 1940:

Rockefeller said the main reason for his call at the Bureau this morning was that he was sending an 'economic commission' to South America in the immediate future. He has been furnished with the names of German representatives of American concerns in South America. His Economic Commission will contact these German representatives for the purpose of

determining just how they are doing business. At the same time they will determine the possibilities of the business now done by the Germans being taken over by American representatives. They are to contact the various members of the United States Diplomatic Corps in the various countries and, otherwise, get 'bird's eye view' of the situation existing. He believes that they will not be gone more than 60 days and will visit each country during his period of time...Rockefeller felt it would be of inestimable value if he could secure a representative of the Bureau to be a member of the Commission. The two representatives who he has selected are Percy Douglas, export manager of the Otis Elevator Company and Thomas S. Gates Jr. who is at present a partner in Drexel & Company, Philadelphia. Rockefeller thought that Douglas was probably the best informed man in this country on Latin American psychology. His father was the president of the Southern Pacific Railway in Mexico for many years and Douglas is thoroughly familiar with the Central and South American countries. Drexel & Company was formerly a J.P. Morgan affiliate. Gate's father is president of the University of Pennsylvania. The other member would be a Special Agent of the FBI. Subsequent to my conversation with you, I told Rockefeller that an agent would be designated. Several names will be furnished you. Rockefeller also told me that to promote the commercial relations, he proposed to form a holding company here in the United States and then a development company in each of the Latin American republics, the development company, so far as possible, to be financed in the country in which it is located. This proposition would be to promote trade with the United States in whatever manner possible. These are tentative plans. He also has made arrangements with George Gallup to start an Institute of Public Opinion in South America. This is still in the tentative stage but Gallup has agreed. Gallup is now making a survey of the possibility of such an Institute of Public Opinion and Rockefeller expects to have his report soon. Of course, an ideal cover for any for any of our men would be such an organization as the Institute of Public Opinion. Rockefeller said that he would be very glad to help us with either placing our men with either the Institute of Public Opinion or with the developing company if we so desired and thought that we could be of much value and assistance to him in connection with both propositions." J. Edgar Hoover wrote: "I want to work very closely with him.



Percy Douglas became a staunch supporter of Barry Goldwater in the 1960's. Thomas S. Gates, a Director of General Electric, was Undersecretary of the Navy from 1953 to 1957. He was Secretary of the Navy from 1957 to 1959. President Dwight Eisenhower's Secretary of Defense from 1959 to 1960. Morgan Guaranty Trust, which Gates was affiliated with, had made two twenty-million dollar loans to the Belgium Congo. In 1961 Gates became president of Morgan Guaranty Trust. Gates supported the war in Vietnam and his

name appeared in an advertisement supporting President Johnson that was also signed by David Rockefeller, Arthur H. Dean of Sullivan and Cromwell, Dean Acheson and John J. McCloy. Gates helped write NIXON'S defense platform. The FBI agent chosen for this mission was P.E. Foxworth. In 1941 Foxworth investigated Communist activity at Harvard University. In December 1941 Foxworth was an Assistant Director of the FBI, and head of the FBI's New York Bureau and Director of the Special Intelligence Service Branch. He received training from the OSS. [*Compromised Campus*, Diamond, S.]To conduct these activities, Nelson Rockefeller was given a three-million-dollar budget. Each month the Bureau checked the telephones in the White House office of Nelson Rockefeller. By 1942 President Franklin D. Roosevelt considered merging the Nelson Rockefeller organization with that of the organization of the Coordinator of Information, Colonel William Donovan. [FBI 62-67719-1 5.5.42; 62-61140X 9.9.40, LHM 8.30.40, 9.5.40 to Director] The same year, the FBI prevented Nelson Rockefeller from publicly revealing that the United States had intercepted 84 Axis radio messages transmitted from Latin America: "It is believed that this statement is most ill-advised and is one we should object to since the Axis will do nothing more than to change their code." The Bureau believed Nelson Rockefeller had been indiscreet when he publicly announced in 1943 that the Nazis had established training schools for saboteurs in Argentina. These, however, were considered only minor gaffes, and in 1944 he became Assistant Secretary of State for American Republic Affairs.

DEMOHRENSCHILDT AND NELSON ROCKEFELLER

When the FBI detained George DeMohrenschildt in June 1941 it found: "Letter dated April 5, 1941, to Von Mohrenschildt, 109 East 73rd Street, New York, from K. Maydell, Facts and Films, 33 West 60th Street, New York City, mentioning getting necessary letters from Nelson Rockefeller...Letter of credit from Chase National Bank, New York City, number C16745, dated May 3, 1941, for \$1250.00." [WCD 533 p18] When George DeMohrenschildt wired the FBI about a problem he was having procuring a Mexican residence permit he advised: "Chase National Bank, New York, will answer financially for me." What was the relationship between DeMohrenschildt and Nelson Rockefeller?

3822 BENTON STREET

In October 1942 the FBI interviewed Paul Joachim, who rented the boarding house and was employed at the time in the Navy building. He told the FBI that he rented the house at 3822 Benton Street, N.W. and that

Subject had formerly lived with him there...He advised that Quintan Quines, who was employed at the British Embassy and who lived at the house had visited the Subject in New York City. Joachim stated that during the time Subject resided he was not employed but was supposed to be endeavoring to obtain a commission in the United States Army as well as in the organization headed by Nelson Rockefeller and that during the time he resided here had stated that he was waiting to be investigated for one of these positions. Joachim stated that he had heard say he had been

in the Polish Army during the war as an officer. He stated that the Subject had said that he was a Russian and that his family had moved to Poland during the time of the Russian revolution inasmuch as they were Czarist in sympathy.

Joachim stated that Von Mohrenschildt made no pro-Axis remarks. The other boarder at 3822 Benton Street, N.W. was U.S. Navy Lt. Cmdr. Harry Hull. The FBI could locate no record that Von Mohrenschildt applied for a position with the United States Army or with the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

The FBI:

In March 1953, through the cooperation of Miss Ann Wickham, a member of the British WAAFS, it was ascertained that Patricia Deuel, who resided at the same address as Miss Wickham, maintained an address book with the following listing: 'George Mohresschilgt Care Quentin K. 3622 Washington, D.C.' On April 13, 1942, agents of the FBI observed Grace Buchanan Dineen, as admitted German espionage agent during World War II, who was convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage and sentenced to 12 years, depart the Statler Hotel in Washington, D.C. and walk to the Roger Smith Hotel where she met Patricia Deuel in the lobby. They proceeded to the Oak Room of the hotel and had lunch. In 1943, Grace Buchanan Dineen had advised S.A. James H. Kirby that during an extended conversation between Deuel and her in Dineen's room at the Statler Hotel, Deuel stated that she herself was 'terribly anti-American.'

Grace Buchanan-Dineen had been recruited by the Abwehr in Europe between 1939 and 1941 and returned to the United States before Pearl Harbor. She surrounded herself with a few assistants or subagents and forwarded reports in secret writing on shipping, war production, and other military information to cover addresses in neutral countries in Europe. The existence of all this agent first became known through Allied censorship, largely because of her use of cover addresses which were already compromised; and while in some cases it took long and painstaking research and the comparison of thousands of handwriting samples to identify her and her confederates, their reports to Germany were under the control of United States counter-intelligence agencies from a fairly early date in their active career.
[<http://www.history.navy.mil/faqs/faq114-1.htm>]

DEMOHRENSCHILDT'S ATTEMPT TO PENETRATE THE OSS

A CIA document indicated,

The records of the Coordinator of Information and the Office of Strategic Services...[show]...George DeMohrenschildt had been considered for employment in 1942 but was not hired since he was alleged to be a Nazi espionage agent. [WC Memo: Helms/Rankin CIA 18-522]

Another FBI Report stated

(deleted) of the Personnel Department in the office of Coordinator of Information advised that a check of their applications reflected that Subject had filed an application on May 19, 1942. She advised, however, that Subject has not been employed and no further action relative to his application has been taken.

On July 18, 1942, the Security Office of the OSS reported all informants seem to believe that Subject is loyal to the American form of government.

One of the government agencies indicates that Subject is a Nazi sympathizer and possibly an agent. He is stated to be definitely suspect. In view of this report it would be difficult to approve Subject. Recommendation: Security disapproval probable but interview necessary. Ellery C. Huntington, Jr. Lt. Col. AUS July 20, 1942.

The OSS file of George DeMohrenschildt contained a Memorandum dated July 30, 1942 which referred to the film enterprise of Baron Konstantine Van Maydell. The memorandum, was written by Ensign William J. Horrigan and directed to OSS Commander William Vanderbilt:

I have met Subject on one or two occasions. At that time he was known as George von Mohrenschildt. He told me at the time that he was representing an Irish film company distributing films taken under the auspices of the Irish Government during the Spanish War. Sometime after that his uncle's place was raided at the suggestion of a friend of mine. They found many films of a pro-Nazi nature which are intended to show the force and effectiveness of the German Army.

"I have other information concerning him which is helpful and some of which is not, nothing very definite, but all of which tends to place this fellow under very grave suspicion. As a matter of fact, I strongly suspect him personally, although I don't have anything really definite to pin a hat on him. I do know that he was in Mexico for about a year, and I have never received a satisfactory explanation of the work he did down there. He had told various people that he was engaged in real estate, but conversation with the man readily and instantly discloses that he knows absolutely nothing about the real estate business. This is one fellow I would like to see the Security officer go after fully and completely in every detail and respect. He is not very smart, is an absolute boor, and it is impossible to insult the guy. In other words, he's not a very good character. [HSCA V12 p51]

William J. Horrigan stated during a telephone interview in May 1993 that Bill Vanderbilt had been head of the OSS unit "O-2" which was in charge of covert operations, and he

was his assistant. Eighty years old, William Horrigan did not remember the investigations he conducted of George DeMohrenschildt or Baron Konstantine Van Maydell.

DIMITRI DEMOHRENSCHILDT AND THE OSS

Dimitri DeMohrenschildt, the brother of George DeMohrenschildt, was in the OSS from 1942 to 1945 "but there is no file available on Dimitri prior to 1950, and this employment cannot be verified." [CIA 1241-1004; 2.23.50 Memo EE 775E] Dimitri DeMohrenschildt was freed from Soviet prison as part of a Russian/American prisoner exchange program and studied at Yale. During World War II, he was employed as a Foreign Language Examiner with the Bureau of Censorship, after which he "became affiliated with the War Department in some unknown manner." In 1946 he received a Rockefeller Fellowship in Slavic studies at the Hoover Institute for War, Peace and Revolution. In 1950 he was appointed a Director of the Tolstoy Foundation, and in the late 1970's he was the editor of the exile publication, *The Russian Review*. [Mader CIA 500; WCD 543, 531; 9WH166; Tolf *The Russian Rockefellers* Hoover Institute Press]

THE REFUSAL SHEET AND LOOKOUT CARD

On October 8, 1942, the State Department placed a *Refusal Sheet* and *Lookout Card* in the passport office file of George DeMohrenschildt. The State Department informed the HSCA that the effect of such a *Lookout Card* would be that, when the person applied for any type of passport action, the file would be reviewed to determine if the person posed a security threat. The reason for the *Lookout Card* in George DeMohrenschildt's file was: "Alleged to be Nazi agent. Refer any application to Fraud Section." [FBI 100-32965-50; WR p546; Epstein *Legend* p178; WCD 777A, 531, 533; CIA 431-154b; 9WH166; HSCA V12 p51]

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE

In 1964 DeMohrenschildt claimed he worked for British Intelligence during World War II. The FBI cabled the London Legal Attaché for corroboration. The results of this inquiry were withheld. [FBI 100-32965-243]

COUNT LAWRENCE WILSON JOVEN

Lawrence Wilson Joven, another associate of George DeMohrenschildt, was reportedly acquainted with Nazi officials. In a 1943 FBI interview, Lawrence Joven stated

...that he had visited in Hungary [in 1939] with distant relatives and former acquaintances of his mother's family and while there he borrowed the uniform of an acquaintance who was in the Hungarian Cavalry and had his picture taken in this uniform as a souvenir. He stated he was not acquainted with any Nazi officials and had never had a photograph of Hitler, but may have had some postcards which he picked-up while in

Germany as souvenirs...He said his father was formerly a doctor and had practiced for a short time at the London Hospital before coming to the United States where Joven was born. His father, he said, had attended the Rush Medical School in the U.S. before going to London. He said his mother had been born in Hungary but came to the U.S. when she was a very small child...Joven stated that his father had formerly been in good financial circumstances and had received a substantial income from his sugar plantations in the Philippine Islands but with the advent of the war his income had been cut off. [WC CR546 FBI NY 100-10310]

On August 24, 1944, the FBI questioned Dr. Joseph Jordan Eller of 745 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Dr. Eller advised S.A. Stanley Ross that he had always been suspicious of DeMohrenschildt and Joven because of their

...general attitude toward the United States...Joven had indicated at certain of the social gathering that he attended that he was an agent of the Hungarian Government. This, of course, was before the entrance of the United States into war. Dr. Eller further stated that he was formerly married to Artemisa Calles, the daughter of the former President of Mexico, but that they were divorced.

S.A. Ross interviewed Mr. Bertram Wolff who told him "De Jovan did make decidedly pro-German statements at various times." [WCD 533 p29] George DeMohrenschildt and Lawrence Wilson Joven were Nazi spies, who outsmarted the FBI by operating in ruling class circles.

MR. AND MRS. BEVERLY MILES: OCTOBER 1944

On October 7, 1944, Mrs. Beverly Miles, 116 East 63rd Street, New York City, advised S.A. Stanley Ross that...George DeMohrenschildt made several statements praising the work of Hitler and indicating at the time that he was sympathetic towards the Germans...Mr. Beverly Miles was interviewed at his office at 60 East 42nd Street, New York City...He indicated that George DeMohrenschildt's source of income and general indifferent attitude were always a source of mystery to him and did cause him to become suspicious of the Subject. He stated George DeMohrenschildt always contemplated doing something that would cause him to be in what Mr. Miles termed, a hot spot. In explaining this he said that George DeMohrenschildt had told him a year or so previously that he was going skiing in the Northern part of New York State and a short time after George DeMohrenschildt was to have left for this ski trip, Miles read in the newspapers that some German prisoners had crossed the border of the United States into Canada. He, likewise, observed that George DeMohrenschildt had made trips into Mexico just at the time that the newspapers were commenting on the fact that there were supposed to be Axis agents in Mexico, and finally, about a year previous, when the Allied

forces were contemplating a push into Africa, George DeMohrenschildt told him he would like to become a liaison officer with the free French, in view of his knowledge of foreign languages.

LILIA PARDO LARIN - SEPTEMBER 1944

On September 13, 1944, George DeMohrenschildt was investigated by the FBI for alleged violations of the Foreign Agents Registration Act:

This office has been conducting an investigation in an effort to determine if George DeMohrenschildt was engaged in any activities against the best interests of the United States, and in particular whether or not he was acting as an agent of a foreign government in attempting to secure information concerning the national defense of the United States or in spreading propaganda as a result of his participation in the films 'Poland Forever' and 'Spain In Arms' produced by Film Fact Inc.

It is to be noted that while the Subject was employed by Film Facts Inc. he was associated with Baron Konstantine Maydell who controlled the company and who has subsequently been interned as a dangerous enemy alien. Information has been received that the former girlfriend of the Subject, who is now Lilia P. De Caballero wrote to (deleted) in Washington, D.C. stating in part as follows: "Now I understand how right a certain government was to suspect him. He is a man capable of anything and for his useless and vicious life he needs large sums of money and so naturally sells himself to the highest bidder. Now I know that a cousin of his is in a concentration camp, his crime proved and the two were partners in all of their obscure and mysterious intrigues. I am so amazed to know that citizenship has just been granted to that traitor in the country in which he is living. That can be explained only by the fact that that country, having practically won the war, has abandoned or relaxed its vigilance and distrust and, in a boast of power and generosity, gives citizenship to dangerous snakes such as the individual in question.

The Warren Commission stated:

George DeMohrenschildt is a highly individualistic person of varied interests...eccentric, outspoken and a strong believer in individual liberties and in the U.S. form of government...the investigation of the Warren Commission has developed no signs of subversive or disloyal conduct...Neither the FBI, CIA, nor any witness contacted by the Warren Commission has provided any information linking George DeMohrenschildt to subversive or extremist organizations. [WR p283]

The FBI investigated DeMohrenschildt in 1945 and 1947. [CIA 431-154b]

THE POST-WAR PERIOD

During the postwar period, George DeMohrenschildt taught French and studied engineering at the University of Texas. Jane Gulick recalled, "Everybody there knew George because he was tall, good-looking, tan and entirely different. He fell right into the Texas scheme of things. He was dating the Governor's daughter when I met him. He knew the Murchisons and the Schlumbergers. He hung out with the top drawer, first cabin bunch. Money was necessary. I didn't know he was an international spy, but I've always romanced good theater. The Nazi thing is spooky, I hate to think of that. I guess George wasn't Jack Armstrong, the all-American Russian. Well, all reality is harsh, isn't it?" After leaving the University of Texas, George DeMohrenschildt worked for Pantippec Oil. He explained: "In 1946 I was working in Venezuela for William F. Buckley's family's company, Pantippec Oil Company. I met the Soviet Ambassador there who had been, before World War I, a roustabout for the Nobel Oil interests, and my uncle was a director of that outfit." The names, "Buckley, W.F." and "Buckley Bros." appeared in the address book of George DeMohrenschildt. The FBI Office in Washington, D.C. discovered that in 1946 George DeMohrenschildt was in contact with Fedor Alekseevich Garanin, a member of the Soviet State Security Service. On August 2, 1996 the FBI stated, in a letter to this researcher, that "a search of the indices to our central record system files at FBI Headquarters revealed no record responsive to your request on Fodor Alexecobvich Garanin."

On July 11, 1948, George DeMohrenschildt married Phyllis Washington, the daughter of a Jewish, high-ranking State Department official. A CIA Office of Security document revealed that Phyllis DeMohrenschildt was employed by a covert CIA project (NCFE), as a receptionist, during their marriage. She had a position at NCFE "from (or before) 1950 until her termination (reasons unknown) on January 12, 1951. It is noted that in connection with this employment, she named (deleted) as a reference." [CIA 443-180 OS C - 45478] On June 1, 1949 a group of American businessmen, lawyers, and philanthropists – called the National Committee for Free Europe (NCFE) – filed incorporation papers in New York City. The event drew little notice at the time. Only a handful of people knew that NCFE was actually the public face of an innovative "psychological warfare" project undertaken by the CIA. That operation – which soon gave rise to Radio Free Europe – would become one of the longest running and successful covert action campaigns ever mounted by the United States.

The couple was divorced December 29, 1949. George DeMohrenschildt commented: "She slept around with oil field workmen. She was also an alcoholic." On January 9, 1964, Phyllis Washington was admitted to the Washington, D.C., General Hospital, for mental observation. "

A responsible person who has personal knowledge of the facts concerning her mental condition advised she was diagnosed as an unstable, unpredictable, immature, childish person and a borderline mental case. While she could answer questions of a personal nature he doubted that she could give an objective opinion if subject matter of an emotional interest was discussed with her. He stated that if it was a case of testifying he would legally have to allow Phyllis DeMohrenschildt but medically

would recommend against it. (See report of S.A. James F. Morrissey March 27, 1964, at Washington, D.C.)" [FBI Hoover to Rankin 5.4.64]

In 1956 George DeMohrenschildt and his superior at Pantippec resigned and formed their own company called The Cuban-Venezuelan Oil Trust Company. George DeMohrenschildt visited pre-Castro Cuba and reached an agreement with Fulgencio Batista. He told the Warren Commission: "It was a large development company to promote eventually a large oil drilling campaign in Cuba...[We] almost owned about one half of the whole country under lease..."

By the mid-1950's, George DeMohrenschildt had divorced two wives: Phyllis Washington and oil heiress Winnie Sharples. His attorney was Morris Jaffe, whose law partner represented Marina Oswald in 1964. George DeMohrenschildt's net worth was \$300,000. [CIA 431-154b; 9WH201 as cited by Scott; WCD 734] George DeMohrenschildt was on the payroll of Three States Natural Gas as well.

JEANNE FOMENKO LE GON

In early 1957 George DeMohrenschildt and Jeanne Fomenko Le Gon, whose father had owned the Chinese National Railroad in pre-Communist China, ran off to Mexico together. The husband of Jeanne Fomenko Le Gon, Robert LeGon, went to the FBI, and asked the Bureau to open an Internal Security investigation on George DeMohrenschildt. Robert Le Gon was interviewed by FBI S.A. Hosty. James Hosty commented: "I was the second agent. It was actually Ed Kirkenthal who did the investigation. He would have written it up." [WCD 533 p69] The FBI Report concerning Robert Le Gon's complaint contained a deleted paragraph followed by the words "(The Dallas County District Attorney is Henry Wade, from Special Agent of the FBI." [Ltr. To Bureau 2.1.57 From SAC Dallas (105-632)] The interview with Robert Le Gon determined that another brother of Jeanne LeGon, Sergei Fomenko, worked with Robert Oppenheimer on the Manhattan Project developing the A-Bomb. The FBI had suspected that George DeMohrenschildt had been collecting data regarding the operation of a uranium plant. [WCD 532] On August 8, 1960, Robert Le Gon was officially committed to the Camillo State Mental Hospital and was diagnosed as schizophrenic reaction, paranoid type. [FBI 62-109060 Not Rec. 5.5.64] A daughter of George DeMohrenschildt married the son of a Vice President of Lockheed Aircraft. Lockheed, like General Dynamics, employed former Nazi scientists.

CIA CONTRACT AGENT

In 1957 George DeMohrenschildt was hired as a contract agent by the International Cooperation Administration (ICA) and was granted a security clearance. Philip Agee: "The International Cooperation Administration is valuable to the CIA because it provides cover..." [Agee *CIA Diary* p63] The International Cooperation Administration was the parent agency of the Agency for International Development. George DeMohrenschildt was granted an ICA/AID clearance to go to Yugoslavia and advise the government of Marshall Tito "on ways to increase oil production." He told the *Dallas Times Herald* that

the real purpose of the trip was to further estrange Yugoslavia from the Soviet bloc: "Yugoslavia now buys oil and oil machinery from Russia and the Soviet bloc. Our State Department would like to see Yugoslavia become self-sufficient in oil." [FBI SD 105-5228] The Agency for International Development did its own security check on George DeMohrenschildt, then had the Civil Service Commission do the same. The findings of both these investigations were classified as of 1994. [WCD 535] George DeMohrenschildt was to spend a minimum of eight months in Yugoslavia, for which the Agency for International Development would pay him \$13,000. Supposedly, while in Yugoslavia, he tried to boat to Marshall Tito's private island on two occasions and was fired upon by security guards. In Warren Commission testimony he conceded Marshall Tito's police suspected him of spying - but again he was "sketching landscapes."

J. WALTON MOORE

When George DeMohrenschildt returned from Yugoslavia, he was contacted by Dallas CIA Domestic Contacts Division representative J. Walton Moore. Moore: "My initial contact with DeMohrenschildt was the result of a November 22, 1957, source lead from headquarters, advising that he had recently returned to Dallas after spending approximately a year in Yugoslavia for the International Cooperation Administration. I called on him in early December 1957 and submitted a name check, dated December 6, 1957. At that time he gave me a copy of standard personal history form 57, which gives considerable biographic data." A CIA document noted: "In the course of several meetings, the CIA representative obtained foreign intelligence which was promptly disseminated to other Federal Agencies in ten separate reports. The Dallas representative continued informal, occasional contact with him until the autumn of 1961." [CIA 18-522] In his Warren Commission testimony, George DeMohrenschildt affirmed he was acquainted with J. Walton Moore, whom he described as "a Government man, either FBI or Central Intelligence." In the early 1960's the Domestic Contacts Division maintained a two-man office in Dallas, Texas, consisting of Moore and a military assistant. [CIA 1642-1092] Everett D. Glover told the FBI that George DeMohrenschildt told Glover "he had been told by an FBI Agent that OSWALD was completely harmless. Glover stated that he asked this question of George DeMohrenschildt in 1962...Glover advised that he recently received a letter from George DeMohrenschildt postmarked January 16, 1964, wherein George DeMohrenschildt repeated, 'It's interesting, but before we began to help Marina and the child we asked the FBI man in Dallas or in Fort Worth about LEE and he told us he was completely harmless.' Glover furnished this letter to the interviewing agent." [WCD 555 pg.75] When George DeMohrenschildt was questioned about this by the FBI, he denied making any such statement. He said the only person he talked to from the FBI was J. Walton Moore. George DeMohrenschildt testified to the Warren Commission that J. Walton Moore first interviewed him in 1957, when he returned from a trip to Yugoslavia. He said he had discussed OSWALD with J. Walton Moore and Max Clark and he was told, "by one of these persons, 'The guy seems to be okay.'" [HSCA R p217] Max Clark denied that he "ever intimated in any way that he had been with the Bureau." [FBI DL105-632 E Cover Page]

The CIA record of J. Walton Moore was examined by the HSCA:

In 1963 Moore was employed by the Dallas Domestic Contacts Division Office of the CIA...he had been assigned to the Division in 1948. During the period April 1, 1963, to March 31, 1964, he was an overt CIA employee assigned to contact persons traveling abroad for the purpose of eliciting information they might obtain. He was not part of a covert or clandestine operation.

There was some controversy within CIA as to the function of the Domestic Contacts Division. According to a 1972 Memorandum from the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, William Colby, the service "establishes discreet but overt relationships with American private citizens, commercial, academic, and other organizations and resident aliens." During hearings on his appointment as Ambassadorship to Iran Richard Helms claimed that all Domestic Contacts Division did was to debrief returning travelers. [Wise *The American Police State* p189] Scott Malone: "I used to think the Domestic Contacts Division guys were wimps. I was wrong, they are heavy hitters."

The HSCA continued:

In an April 13, 1977, Agency Memorandum contained in George DeMohrenschildt's CIA file, Moore set forth the facts to counter the claim...that OSWALD had been employed by the CIA and that Moore had known him. In that memorandum, Moore was quoted as saying that, according to his records, the last time he had talked with George DeMohrenschildt was in the Fall of 1961. Moore said that he had no recollection of any conversation with George DeMohrenschildt concerning OSWALD...Moore recalled only two occasions when he had met with George DeMohrenschildt- first, in the Spring of 1958, to discuss a mutual interest in China; and then in the Fall of 1961, when George DeMohrenschildt and his wife showed films of their Latin American walking trip. Other documents in George DeMohrenschildt's CIA file, however, indicated more contact with Moore than was stated in the 1977 Memorandum. In a Memorandum dated May 1, 1964, , submitted to the Acting Chief of the Domestic Contacts Division, Moore stated that he had known George DeMohrenschildt and his wife since 1957 when he had obtained biographical data on DeM; Moore also wrote that he had seen George DeMohrenschildt several times in 1958 and 1959. George DeMohrenschildt's CIA file contained several reports submitted by George DeMohrenschildt to the CIA on topics concerning Yugoslavia.

The HSCA's "interview with J. Walton Moore and its review of the CIA files of J. Walton Moore and George DeMohrenschildt show no evidence that he had ever been an American intelligence agent. In this regard, the Committee noted that from 1959 to 1963, upon returning from trips abroad, as many as 25,000 Americans annually provided information to the Domestic Contacts Division on a non-clandestine basis.

Such acts of cooperation should not be confused with an Agency relationship." A CIA document noted: "J. Walton Moore was involved in the Agency's effort to support the Warren Commission during the its investigations." [CIA 1634-1085-88] On August 13, 1958, the Chief, Domestic Contacts Division received an interoffice memorandum from the Chief, Personnel Security Division, Office of Security about DeMohrenschildt. The Office of Security determined that

Certain information has been received which your division will wish to consider in determining the extent and level of your use of Subject. W.M. Knott, Chief, Personnel Security Division. DISAPPROVED-U. This category is assigned by index for Headquarters use only. The Field Chief determines the classified disclosure level. Subject was investigated by Federal Agencies in 1941, 1942, 1945, 1947 and 1957. The investigation reports as well as the file of other Federal Agencies reflect the following: Between 1940 and 1942 Subject was considered to be pro-German and suspected of being a German propagandist and an espionage agent. EYES ONLY.

In 1960 George DeMohrenschildt visited Ghana, which was governed by the leftist President Kwame Nkrumah. George DeMohrenschildt posed as a wealthy stamp collector representing a Swedish firm. He had visited Ghana shortly after leaving Yugoslavia. [WC Voshinin Deposition].

The Warren Commission and the HSCA studied all Government records on George DeMohrenschildt, yet it never uncovered any International Cooperation Administration records or reports. The only reports about his trip were originated by the CIA. The HSCA interviewed J. Walton Moore, yet this interview was not mentioned in the text of the report nor has it been released as of 1994. DeMohrenschildt said that J. Walton Moore, an FBI agent, told him OSWALD was alright. Did he mean JAMES HOSTY?

THE BAY OF PIGS TRAINING CAMP

In June 1960 George DeMohrenschildt and his wife, Jeanne, set out on a walking trip through Central America. The Warren Report: "In 1960, after his daughter's death, he and his wife made an eight-month hike from the United States-Mexican border to Panama, over primitive jungle trails. By happenstance, they were in Guatemala City at the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion." [WR p283] In 1976 George commented: "The original plans were to walk all the way to the tip of South America, however we did not make it because *the mule* we were taking with us on the trip could not pass the Panama Canal." George DeMohrenschildt played some role in the Bay of Pigs. He had a personal interest in overthrowing Fidel Castro, since he had a lease which gave him Cuban drilling rights which was invalidated by Fidel Castro.

George DeMohrenschildt testified to the Warren Commission that he encountered Cuban exiles, but did not know who they were. This was strange. The camp had no access roads and was "a self-contained city with 100 kilometers of private roads running

through 5,000 acres...the nearest habitation was the remote village of San Felipe...the entire plantation was heavily guarded, so there was little chance that any curious outsider would stumble onto the exile camp, or penetrate its secrets." [Ross & Wise *Inv. Gov.* p25] George DeMohrenschildt claimed he encountered these men on the streets of Guatemala City - the exiles were not allowed off the remote base. In April 1961 George DeMohrenschildt was in Guatemala City.

DeMohrenschildt left a few days after the Bay of Pigs for Panama, where he spoke with United States Ambassador Joseph Simpson Farland. Joseph Simpson Farland was a S.A. of the FBI from 1942 to 1944, then he joined Naval Intelligence. Joseph Farland was in the Dominican Republic from 1957 to 1960. He was named Ambassador to Panama in 1960. Joseph Farland was in Pakistan from 1969 to 1972 and in Iran from 1972 to 1973. He was listed in *Who's Who in the CIA*.

In October 1962 George DeMohrenschildt wrote the Under Secretary of State in Washington, D.C., and offered to submit a "travelogue" which he prepared following his visit to the Bay of Pigs training camp. According to George DeMohrenschildt, he was about to send it to England and France and had been told by his European friends that they might send his typescript to the USSR, "where there is a great demand for travelogues and adventure stories." [CIA 431-154B]

DEMOHRENSCHILDT ASSOCIATE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

George DeMohrenschildt knew OSWALD from January 1962 to June 1962. The HSCA commented, "George DeMohrenschildt was an enigmatic man - a geologist-businessman who befriended OSWALD in Texas in 1962, thus causing considerable speculation based on the contrasting backgrounds of the two men. George DeMohrenschildt was sophisticated and well educated, a man who moved easily among wealthy Texas oil men and a circle of Dallas White Russians, many of whom were avowed conservatives. OSWALD, because of his background and his Marxist ideological positions, was shunned by most of the people George DeMohrenschildt counted among his friends."

DEMOHRENSCHILDT ASSOCIATE: ADMIRAL H.E. BRUTON

George DeMohrenschildt introduced OSWALD to Mrs. H.E. Bruton, the wife of Admiral H.E. Bruton. Before he retired, H.E. Bruton had been Chief of Naval Communications and Navy Chief Counsel. Phil Wienert recalled:

My wife and I spent an afternoon in the Bruton's Dallas suburban home talking to OSWALD in July 1962. First OSWALD'S wife and baby showed up, then OSWALD. Mrs. Bruton and the DeMohrenschildts were present. The DeMohrenschildts were friends of the Brutons. Admiral Bruton was in France as a sales representative for Collins. [Collins radio had CIA classified contractual relationships -CIA OLC #78,2100/1] I was an active

army captain on active duty at that time on my way to my next assignment. I had known Mrs. Bruton all my life. OSWALD was very closed mouth. No Marxist-Leninist rhetoric. He didn't talk about much of anything. I'd been given a heads-up by Mrs. Bruton as to what his background was. I avoided baiting him. Mrs. Bruton knew he was a defector before George DeMohrenschildt- who had just returned from his walking trip - brought him over. OSWALD was described as an unfortunate guy, a Marine who had gotten off the track in Russia. This was how Mrs. Bruton portrayed him. There would be no other source for this other than DeMohrenschildt. I pegged him as not a very smart guy, very non-committal. No suspicion he might be a spy, in retrospect one could suspect almost anything. His wife and child were in the back room because of an estrangement between the two. Mrs. Bruton told me that George DeMohrenschildt had gotten him a job and, in a sense, had become his patron.

DEMOHRENSCHILDT ASSOCIATE: CLINT MURCHISON

George DeMohrenschildt knew Clint Murchison, who was a friend of J. Edgar Hoover. Three States Oil and Gas was one of Clint Murchison's oil companies. Lehman Trading was the parent company of Three States Oil and Gas. Lehman Trading was owned by a Director of United Fruit. [9WH202; Robert Lehman *Trag. of United Fruit* Crown NY 1976 pp. 118-19] Clint Murchison was friendly with John J. McCloy. According to researcher Tony Summers, Clint Murchison funded the anti-Semitic press and was the primary source of funds for American Nazi Party founder George Lincoln Rockwell. George DeMohrenschildt also knew H.L. Hunt, who funded numerous anti-Semitic groups.

Clint Murchison's son, Clint Murchison Jr., allegedly established financial ties with CARLOS MARCELLO. [Summers *Secret Life JEH* pp. 181, 223]

DEMOHRENSCHILDT ASSOCIATE: THE SHAH OF IRAN

George DeMohrenschildt was acquainted with Richard Helms's associate, Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, the Shah of Iran. In 1953 Richard Helms organized and directed the coup which overthrew Iranian Premier Mohammed Mossadegh and restored the Shah to his throne. Mohammed Mossadegh had ties to the Communist Party of Iran and the CIA believed the Russians might seize the oil reserves of Iran. Richard Helms, Tom Braden and other CIA men parachuted into Iran and Mohammed Mossadegh was overthrown.

DEMOHRENSCHILDT ASSOCIATE: W. R. GRACE

George DeMohrenschildt was acquainted with William Russell Grace Sr., Chairman of Grace Lines. When Richard Helms wanted an independent audit of the finances of the CIA, he chose William Grace Sr. Robert C. Hill, a former President of W.R. Grace, was linked in Senate testimony to PB SUCCESS. Robert C. Hill, a CIA officer and

Ambassador to Argentina before joining the board of W.R. Grace, was also a Director of United Fruit.

William Grace Sr.'s son, J. Peter Grace, was on the board of directors of the American Institute for Free Labor Development. Philip Agee wrote that the American Institute for Free Labor Development was founded to expand CIA labor operations in Latin America, and its funding came from the Agency for International Development. The board of directors of the American Institute for Free Labor Development included a director of the Rockefeller Foundation and a former director of the Free Cuba Committee. J. Peter Grace helped Nazi war criminal Otto Ambros enter the United States. [Lovestone *Nation* 1.16.67; 7.5.65; *Facts on File* 1974; transcript News Closeup ABC-TV 1.16.80 cited in *Covert Action* #25; *Village Voice* 4.12.83 - Joe Conason] The senior vice president of W.R. Grace was Cuban exile leader Anthony Navarro.

DEMOHRENSCHILDT ASSOCIATE: MRS. BOUVIER

George DeMohrenschildt knew the mother of Jacqueline Kennedy, Mrs. John V. Bouvier, since 1938. After the assassination of President Kennedy DeMohrenschildt wrote her a letter about his relationship with OSWALD. [CIA 922-396d] John Manley wrote:

In 1945 I was attached to the OSS and met my ex-wife, Jacque Manners through her brother, OSS Colonel John Manners, who served under Colonel Obolensky in Norway. In 1951 John Manners was shot in the head under mysterious circumstances and was paralyzed on his right side. George DeMohrenschildt was introduced to Colonel Serge Obolensky by Mrs. John Bouvier, in the mid-1950's.

George DeMohrenschildt stated that after he testified before the Warren Commission, he visited with Mrs. Bouvier who had become Mrs. Hugh Auchincloss: "This luxurious home was located in Georgetown and Auchincloss' money originated because of some association of Hugh's family with John D. Rockefeller, Sr. Eventually, we had to talk sadly about the assassination. Allan [sic] Dulles was there also, and he asked me a few astute questions about LEE." [Johnson *Lee and Marina* p222; HSCA V12 p225] George DeMohrenschildt knew Admirals, Texas oil men, Shahs, shipping magnates, the family of America's First Lady - all anti-Communists. Why was OSWALD the only communist he associated with? What did he see in OSWALD? Why was OSWALD being introduced to George DeMohrenschildt's social circle?

TITO AND CONCHITA HARPER

During his testimony before the Warren Commission, George DeMohrenschildt told Albert Jenner he had visited Tito and Conchita Harper on their ranch straddling the U.S./Mexican border. On July 3, 1972, *The New York Times* reported that Federal officials arrested nine men in Texas and Louisiana on charges of conspiring to smuggle munitions to Mexico. Among those arrested were Richmond C. Harper, 48, the brother

of Tito Harper, a rancher and Director of the Frontier State Bank of Eagle Pass, Texas, and Marion Hagler, a former Inspector with the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Murray Kessler and Alder B. Seal were also arrested. Kessler, who was a house guest at the Harper ranch last June, had a record of six convictions in Federal and state courts on charges of interstate theft, transporting stolen property, bookmaking and conspiracy to possess heroin. Federal authorities described him as an associate of the Gambino organized-crime family.

CESAR DIOSDADO NUNEZ

The buy was made by Customs Agent Cesar Diosdado: The CIA reported:

FOR CHIEF LEOB September 1, 1967

1. During the interrogation of Jose Ricardo Rabel Nunez, Cuban prisoner and alleged CIA agent, by members of LASO and the newsmen present early in August 1967 in Havana, Cuba, he advised that upon his arrival in the United States from Cuba he was met by a group of U. S. officials and that he knew the names of but two of these individuals - James McGarran (phonetic) aka "Joaquin" and one Diosdado. The latter was believed by Nunez to be a Mexican and a Immigration official in Key West also. When asked by the Cuban Security Officer if he meant Cesar Diosdado Nunez replied in the affirmative and added that Diosdado is supposedly the Immigration official who really does the recruiting for the Central Intelligence Agency.

2. Cesar Diosdado, the Subject of files #276 656 and #32 469, who was born on August 16, 1921, in Laredo, Texas, and had been employed by the Customs Bureau, Treasury Department, since 1951, and is presently resident Customs Agent-in-Charge, Key West, Florida. Diosdado has been of interest to this Agency since 1961 and his last Liaison Clearance was approved on March 2, 1967, for use on JMWAVE Project in Miami, Florida. Prior to his clearance an investigation conducted on the Subject proved to be clear.

3. In April 1966 Diosdado was under investigation relative to allegations made against his mental stability and a charge that threats had been made on his life by the Cuban community in Florida. At this time Subjects salary was being paid by Wave Station. Subject is described as a controversial individual who has antagonized several of his fellow employees because of his brusque manner and attitude although he was doing an excellent job for WAVE. An investigation conducted by the Treasury Department on the above charges disclosed that they resulted from immaturity on the part of several individuals under the supervision of Diosdado and had no basis in fact.

4. The threat on Diosdado's life was made after the seizure of an automatic gun found concealed on a boat in Key West during July 1965 and a subsequent allegation was made that he had planted the weapon in the vessel. Diosdado had advised two of his agents to advise the agent who had made the allegation against Diosdado that he should be careful, to watch out and to stop spreading lies. It was the opinion of the investigating officers the Diosdado meant that his agent should be careful of Cuban nationals who might harm Customs agents in that area and he was not found to be unstable mentally.

5. In January 1967 another complaint was received from a Confidential Informant by the Internal Revenue Service on Diosdado's alleged sale of guns to a group of individuals planning an invasion of Haiti as well as his participation in a raid in which the persons were arrested by the U.S. Customs agents and the Miami County Deputy Sheriff on January 1, 1967. Informant claimed that Diosdado had been selling guns to persons and groups since 1957, and that he had sold arms to Castro prior to Castro's taking over Cuba, as well as getting individuals in and out of Cuba for a price. Moreover the informant advised that Diosdado was known to the FBI who have a file on the Subject but who do not interfere with his activities since the FBI believes he is acting for the CIA.

6. As a result of the above allegations by the Confidential Informant the Deputy Director, Internal Security, Internal Revenue Service, was apprized of this Agency's operational interest in Diosdado and no action was taken on the allegations. The Deputy Director advised that he would inform his representatives in Miami that the complaint had been channeled properly and that he should not undertake any investigation of such charges.

7. Western Hemisphere officials were informed of the allegations made against Diosdado and they in turn spoke in glowing terms of the great service performed by Subject for this Agency in his particular area, and it is their opinion that his activities are part of his work in behalf of its Project.

8. Upon inquiry of the Security Officer/Western Hemisphere it was learned that the LASO Conference and resultant publicity is being followed closely by that Office. (Deleted).

A "United States Government Memorandum File Alien Affairs Officer Subject Cesar Diosdado February 23, 1967" stated:

On February 13, 1967, Larry Flushman, Deputy Commissioner, U.S. Customs Service, made available a copy of a letter written by Inspector John F. McKenna, Internal Revenue Service, Miami, Florida, and received by William F. McCarthy, Director of the Internal Security Division, wherein it was alleged Subject was engaged in selling arms to persons involved in

aborted Haitian revolution...Mr. Flushman reported he was not going to take and action in this matter as Diosdado's salary is being reimbursed to the Customs by CIA. Diosdado also has been the Subject of many such complaints and previous investigations have disproved such allegations...On February 13, 1967, Howard J. Osborn, Director of Security, was briefed on the allegations made against Diosdado at which time he recommended the viewpoint of the Western Hemisphere Division be solicited prior to attempting any action in this matter. He also suggested that Office of the General Counsel be briefed on this matter because of its relationship to Rolando Masferrer Rojas case involving his part in the aborted Haitian revolution...

On February 14, 1967, Mr. Meredith Flook, OS/AAS, met with John Dimmer, Chief of Base WAVE Donald C. Maurelius WH/EXO, and Richard Hannah, WH/SO, at which time Mr. Dimmer spoke in glowing terms of Subject's contribution to the Agency. Since there had been numerous complaints against Subject in past and they had been handled locally in the WAVE area, Mr. Dimmer suggested that Mr. Flushman be requested to return the matter to the Key West area for investigation and that OS/AAS assure IRS and FBI that this would be accomplished to their satisfaction.

On February 14, 1967, William Cregar, FBI liaison, was requested to advise IRS to refer all queries concerning Subject to this Agency. The FBI will take no further action in this matter.

On February 15, 1967, John Olds, Deputy Director, Internal Security Division, Internal Revenue Service, was contacted at which time he agreed Internal Revenue Service would take no further action in the matter. They would advise John F. McKenna, Internal Revenue Service, Miami, not to pursue any further action in this matter.

On February 15, 1967 John Olds, Deputy Director, Internal Security Division, was contacted at his office IRS Building [in D.C.] at which time he agreed IRS would take no further action in this matter. They would advise John F. McKenna, IRS Miami, Florida, not to pursue any further action in this matter, and that if he receives any additional information it will be transmitted to IRS Headquarters for transmittal to U.S. Customs and this Agency.

On February 16, 1967 at a meeting with Mr. Flushman, he was advised of the resolution of the problem and he stated he was taking no further action in this matter. Mr. Flushman further related that when Subject's services will no longer be required by this Agency, he intends to continue to use the subject in the Key West area. Mr. Osborn was so advised of the above information.

[CIA Alien Affairs Officer 2.23.67 Louis Wienckowski; CIA Memo For Chief LEOB from Deleted 9.1.67]

HEMMING told this researcher in 1994: "Diosdado worked for JMWAVE from January 1960, when it started."

DIOSDADO'S TESTIMONY

During a preliminary hearing on the case Diosdado said that he had been summoned to Mexico on May 26, 1972, by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and told by Arthur Sedillo, a special agent of the Bureau, to investigate a group of gun smugglers. Diosdado said that Sedillo had told him that "this group had approximately 10,000 assorted weapons and they were asking or they were trying to trade the weapons for 25 kilos of heroin. He said that he arranged with Mr. Hagler to meet Mr. Harper on May 30, 1972, at the Eagle Hotel in Eagle Pass. Diosdado then placed his initial order: 3,500 to 4,500 M-1 rifles, with 500 rounds of ammunition for each weapon. "At that time Mr. Diosdado testified: 'Mr. Harper asked me as to what was the final destination of the weapons I was intending to purchase. I told him that was my business, it was nobody else's business but my own.' Mr. Harper then put Mr. Diosdado in touch with Kessler, who invited him to visit a tool company in Newark. After touring the premises, they entered a door at the east end of the warehouse which was partitioned off from the rest of the building. Mr. Diosdado testified that there was "numerous tooling machinery there, all green in color. Kessler stated that these were the machines, the tooling equipment that they were using to manufacture their own weapons, made the spare parts for the same." Diosdado produced the 25 pounds of heroin which was judged to be defective by the Harper/Kessler group. Now, they wanted cash and Diosdado wanted explosives. To cover the cost of the transaction, Mr. Pollack of the Brooklyn Strike Force deposited \$1-million in cash in \$100 bills in a safe-deposit box at Chase Manhattan Bank branch in New York City. Another \$1-million in cash was placed in a deposit box in San Antonio. Two other Customs agents flew to Shreveport to verify delivery and loading of the explosives on a DC-4 as planned, before Diosdado was to pay off Kessler in New Orleans. The agents seized the plane at Shreveport where it was to have embarked for Mexico, Diosdado testified. Harper was described as the catalyst and middle-man in the weapons for heroin deal." [NYT 11.11.72] The DC-4 aircraft that was seized contained 15,000 pounds of plastic explosives, 2,600 electrical blasting caps, 7,000 feet of cord and 25 electrical detonators.

PETER BREWTON'S INFORMATION

Brewton quoted Adler Berriman Seal: "The request for arms and ammunition was brought across the border to a rancher/banker by the name of Richmond Harper...who had very deep White House ties." During a trial in Las Vegas ten years later, Berriman Seal testified that the explosives were for CIA-trained anti-Castro Cubans. Peter Brewton reported that the New Orleans U.S. Attorney's Office believed Richmond C. Harper was under the impression that the weapons would be used by anti-Castro

forces. Brewton reported that Richmond C. Harper was an associate of alleged CARLOS MARCELLO front man, Herman Beebe.

The case against Richmond Harper and his codefendants was dismissed. According to Peter Dale Scott, a few years later, Richmond Harper became addicted to heroin and died under mysterious circumstances in Mexico City. Brewton reported that Berriman Seal was murdered in the parking lot of a Baton Rouge halfway house in February 1986. [Johnson *Lee & Marina* p220; *NYT* 7.3.72; Brewton *Mafia, CIA, Bush* Shapolsky Publishers NY 1992 pp. 156-158, p102; *NYT* 7.3.72, 5.22.73; DeMohrenschildt-Schlumberger CIA 1241-1004]

MILES AMBROSE



Myles Ambrose, was born in New York City on July 21, 1926. He was of Irish descent. He was a former prosecutor and defense attorney who was appointed head of the Waterfront Commission for New York Harbor. From 1957 to 1960 Myles Ambrose had been a Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury; he was named Commissioner of Customs in June 1969. Myles Ambrose masterminded OPERATION INTERCEPT, which cut off the supply of Mexican marijuana. In this capacity he worked with Egil Krogh and Gordon Liddy. G. Gordon Liddy, a member of the Presidential Narcotics Marijuana Task Force, had several CIA clearances and was briefed by the CIA in August 1971 and February 1972. [FBI WFO 139-166 2 059; CIA FOIA #2146-12] NIXON named Myles Ambrose head of the newly created Drug Enforcement Office in January 1972 which later became the Drug Enforcement Administration.

MILES AMBROSE AND RICHMAN C. HARPER

United States Customs Commissioner Miles Ambrose resigned in May 1973 when *The New York Times* revealed he visited the Richmond Harper Ranch in December 1971.

Mr. Ambrose later acknowledged that William Hughes, the customs agent in charge of the San Antonio office, had told him after the two day visit, that he had warned him not to make the visit because Mr. Harper had a bad reputation. The warning was confirmed by other Federal officials, but Mr. Ambrose said he had no recollection of the warning. After the visit, Ambrose said, he discovered that Mr. Harper had been the defendant in a civil suit involving mislabeling as dog food, food that was intended for humans, and shipped over the border from Mexico to the United States. Ambrose would not give the *New York Times* a reason for his resignation. Charles Colson told Senator Lowell Weicker that "Ambrose would set up the CIA in the Drug Enforcement Administration. He said there were certain mafia figures who had cordial relations with Ambrose." [75-640-CR-PF-USDC SD FLA Def. Ex. 4]

In January 1963 George DeMohrenschildt brought OSWALD to a Russian Christmas party at the home of Declan Ford. After the assassination, "Dr. Paul Reichertz, the Director of Socony Mobil Research Laboratory at Duncanville, Texas," advised the Domestic Contacts Division "that members of his staff had attended some social or discussion group in January 1963 at which LEE HARVEY OSWALD was present. I called the FBI and they said they would send somebody out to talk to Dr. Reichertz. I made no effort to follow up on the matter with Reichertz since I felt it was none of my business, but during a visit with Maryann Duggan, the Socony Mobil Research Lab Librarian, and a good contact of mine for many years, she advised that she had heard that George DeMohrenschildt had befriended OSWALD after his arrival in Dallas and had introduced him to a study group." [CIA 1630-1083]

VOLKMAR SCHMIDT

The DeMohrenschildts had held a dinner party for OSWALD on February 13, 1963. There were two other guests at this party: the son of a Director of Radio Free Europe (Radio Free Europe was "originally owned and operated by the CIA and provided both facilities and 'cover'...for the Agency.") [RR p218] Everett Glover and Volkmar Schmidt, a geologist who worked for Standard Oil. During World War II, Volkmar Schmidt lived in Germany and was an assistant to a psychiatrist.

Mentally ill and mentally deficient people were exterminated by the Nazis. Did Volkmar Schmidt conduct experiments on his patients? Edward Epstein reported Volkmar Schmidt worked for Dr. Wilhelm Kuetumeyer who, according to Volkmar Schmidt, "had been experimenting on a group of schizoids during World War II." [Epstein, *Legend* f.n. p647] OSWALD reportedly described Volkmar Schmidt as a fascist. [Johnson, *Lee and Marina* p321]

OSWALD, DEMOHRENSCHILDT AND RACISM

After having lived under Soviet rule for almost two and one-half years OSWALD may have adopted the ideology of Nazism. George DeMohrenschildt gave him a copy of Hitler's *Mein Kampf* to re-read - he had already read it in the Marines. The CIA reported in regard to Marina Oswald's Notes on Poetry Notebook:

The most interesting thing of note is, on the last page of the notebook, the inscription "Shil'kgruber, Adol.f (G.)." obviously meaning Adolf Schickelgruber - Adolf Hitler." [Mementos *Notes On Poetry Notebook* CIA]

George DeMohrenschildt claimed that he and OSWALD were anti-Nazi and anti-racist. In his unpublished manuscript, *I Am a Patsy*, written in the early 1970's, he professed that much of his conversation with OSWALD revolved around civil rights issues:

LEE was indeed all wrapped up in his work, books, his ideas on the equality of all people, especially of all races; it was strange for a boy from a poor white family from New Orleans and Texas, purely Anglo, to be so

profoundly anti-racist. 'Segregation in any form, social or economic, is one of the most repulsive facts of American life,' he often told me. He also said: 'I would be willing anytime to fight these fascistic segregationists - and to die for my black brothers.'...In this he was so different, and so noble, compared with the Southerners and rednecks, whose segregationism stems from their fear of the blacks, of their strength and of the possibility of their prominence in every field of endeavor. Education for the Blacks was anathema for them, while LEE was fullheartedly for it. He loved black children and admired their cute, outgoing ways. LEE despised the reactionary groups, the white supremacists, the so-called hate groups and did not hide his feelings...Of course he greatly admired Dr. Martin Luther King and agreed with his program. I just mention it here, but he frequently talked of Dr. King with a real reverence.

In *I Am A Patsy* DeMohrenschildt wrote that OSWALD predicted a *coup d'etat* in America: "LEE thought someday there would be a *coup d'etat* in this country..." In another part of the book he wrote: "Hope and religion are a peculiar mixture. They make lots of people happy, but they also made the Jewish people go to gas chambers singing Hebrew songs, instead of fighting the Nazis."

By having associated OSWALD with the civil rights struggle, George DeMohrenschildt discredited it. Note the use of words like "profoundly," "noble," "the possibility," and "so-called." There was more than a hint of sarcasm here. The construction of this sentence: "Education for the blacks was anathema for them [for blacks?], while LEE was fullheartedly [foolheartedly] for it," was curious. The "cute outgoing ways" of black children was a racial stereotype. Of course OSWALD admired the non-violent ways of Martin Luther King - that was why he had a Derringer handgun, a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle and a Smith & Wesson .38 handgun.

Volkmar Schmidt had his roommate, Everett Glover, throw a party for the OSWALDS, "one of the purposes of which was to permit his friends, many of whom were studying Russian, to meet the OSWALDS." The DeMohrenschildts were to leave Dallas for Haiti in a few months, and were attempting to integrate LEE and Marina OSWALD into Dallas' White Russian community.

POLITICAL CLIMATE IN HAITI IN APRIL 1963: CLEMENT BARBOT

In April 1963 Clement Barbot, a political rival of "Papa Doc" Duvalier who had been recently released from prison, planned to kidnap the children of "Papa Doc" Duvalier, who were to be held as hostages until he resigned and left Haiti. The kidnapping attempt failed, and "Papa Doc" immediately had six people executed - merely on suspicion that they had been involved in the coup attempt. In the search for Clement Barbot which followed, "Papa Doc" Duvalier had every black dog in Haiti shot when it was rumored Clement Barbot could turn himself into a black dog.

George DeMohrenschildt told the Warren Commission that he left Dallas in May 1963 and traveled to New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C., before arriving in Haiti in June. He acknowledged that while in Washington, he was preparing for a project involving "Papa Doc" Duvalier, but gave no further details.

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS DIVISION EXPEDITE CHECK

Another CIA document read: "On April 29, 1963, the Office of Security furnished (deleted) DODS a thermofaxed copy of the 1958 OO/C summary referred to above. (Deleted) case officer, had requested an expedite check of George DeMohrenschildt for reasons unknown to the Office of Security." [CIA 431-154B] Jerrold Brown of the CIA commented:

It may or may not be of interest that on April 29, 1963, the Office of Security provided (deleted), Domestic Operation Divisions, a copy of a 1958 summary of the case of George DeMohrenschildt (#775). Gale Allen, then a DODS case officer had requested an expedite check of George DeMohrenschildt, 'exact reasons unknown.'

Apparently, Gale Allen's initial request was initiated through (deleted) Domestic Operations Division, on April 26, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964 DeMohrenschildt received extensive attention in the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. DeMohrenschildt was a close associate of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Dallas. Office of Security information is minimal concerning their association, but DeMohrenschildt is mentioned extensively in the Warren Commission Hearings and his testimony and the testimony of his wife, encompasses one of the longer testimonies in the Hearings. The testimonies reveal that the DeMohrenschildts did not associate with LEE HARVEY OSWALD after April 19, 1963, when they left Dallas for a trip to New York, Philadelphia and Washington, D.C. returning to Dallas for two days near the end of May 1963 and then traveling to Haiti where they were located on November 22, 1963. There is no information in the testimonies as to what the DeMohrenschildts were doing, or with whom they had contact, during the period April 19, 1963, to late May 1963. It is interesting that Gale Allen's interest in DeMohrenschildt coincided with the earlier portion of this trip and the information would suggest that possibly Gale Allen and George DeMohrenschildt were possibly in the same environment in Washington, D.C., circa April 26, 1963." [CIA Memo 12.30.74 Jerrold G. Brown Security Analysis Group - highly deleted]

DEMOHRENSCHILDT MEETS WITH WUBRINY/1 APRIL 29, 1963

On April 29, 1963, a Contact Report from the Chief/DO/COEO to the DO/COEO stated:

1. WUBRINY/1 telephoned the sterile line at approximately 5:00 p.m. to report on a meeting held this afternoon as described below.

2. WUBRINY/1 said that Mr. Clemard Joseph Charles, subject of earlier contact reports, bought to the WUSALINE office George DeMohrenschidt.

3. Mr. DeMohrenschidt is the son of a Swedish father who was in Baku on a Nobel Enterprise at the time DeMohrenschidt was born. Left Baku at age two. He has had two wives...In 1960 DeMohrenschidt spent a year in Mexico with his wife and child and a donkey and is publishing a book on this titled something like 'Trois et le Mule.'

4. WUBRINY/1 says that DeMohrenschidt is a geologist who is presently involved in exploring Haiti's mineral resources. This has been written up in *Le Monteur* of March 13, 1963, the official issuance of the Haitian Government. WUBRINY/1 has a copy of this in the event it is not available in Kubark. According to this article, a \$280,000 survey has been awarded to DeMohrenschidt plus a ten year option of a concession on sisal.

5. DeMohrenschidt claims that he has done geological work for the Meek Company in offshore oil, the Arabian Peninsula, and mentioning this (deleted) says DeMohrenschidt looked around the room and over his shoulder and said, 'My connection with this is, of course, confidential.'

6. WUBRINY/1 reports that deM claims to be an important person in Port-au-Prince and said that he did not go to the President to gain the concession, but instead worked through the Minister of Finance, Herve Boyer. DeM claims to be very close to this Minister and says that he is likely to survive any changes in the regime.

7. WUBRINY/1 characterized DeMohrenschidt as being a typical international financier and wheeler-dealer who apparently shared with M. Chari various business interests including a bank and sisal business.

10. WUBRINY/1 said that both men showed an element of bluff in their presentations and they spoke depreciatingly of the President but spoke glowingly of the investment possibilities in Haiti. C. Frank Stone III Chief DO / COEO [NARA 1993:07.31.11:47:55:210047]

On May 21, 1963 WUBRINY/1 telephoned Stone and reported:

Mr. DeM dropped into the [deleted] SALINE offices this afternoon. He said that Mr. Charles has returned to Haiti and is being seriously considered as the next President. DeM said Charles is receiving considerable support and in his opinion would make an excellent President of Haiti as soon as Duvalier can be gotten out.

DEMOHRENSCHIDT, CIA & ARMY INTELLIGENCE MAY 7, 1963

1. On April 29, 1963 Dorothe Matlack, Domestic Exploitation Section ACSI Army telephoned to the effect that Charles had left Haiti six days earlier and had just arrived in New York. A friend of Charles, named Joseph Dryer, West Palm Beach, Florida, had written to General Delmar, former CO Antilles Command recommending Charles as a man of great interest to the U.S. Government in view of the events in Haiti. Charles was described as President of the Bank Commerciale, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, who is in President Duvalier's favor. Mrs. Matlack mentioned that she had already alerted Col. Sam Kail in Miami to contact Dryer in order to obtain more background information and an assessment on Charles.

2. On May 1, 1963, Mrs. Matlack advised that Charles was staying at the Park Sheraton Hotel, New York, and that he had telephoned her since her name had been supplied to him by Dryer. Charles considered her to be his point of contact in Washington. According to Mrs. Matlack he had appointment to see Vice President Johnson, Senator Keating and Congressman Rogers Florida. However Charles was willing to talk to representatives of Mrs. Matlack's office (Illegible) Matlack stated that the Haitian Desk man at ACSI was was ready to go to New York to talk to Charles and invited CIA to accompany him. Charles speaks very little English and a fluency in French, was therefore assigned for the interview. Mrs. Matlack stated that she might be able to a linguist from First Army Governor's Island but he would not be an intelligence officer. It was decided that James Belog, New York Office, who has a knowledge of the French language could accompany ACSI representative under Army cover. It was also arranged that Balog would meet the ACSI representative (Captain Rogers) at the Park Sheraton Hotel where Charles was staying.

3. On May 2, 1963, Mrs. Matlack reported that Colonel Kail had interviewed Mr. Dryer in West Palm Beach. Dryer had appointed Charles the Director of his bank in Haiti. Charles, according to Dryer, formerly had no political ambitions but in view of the current political situation in Haiti, Charles now thinks that he may someday be president. Dryer described Charles as well connected politically and financially on both side of the fence in Haiti. He is also a good friend of President Duvalier. Dryer had given Charles letters of introduction to Senator Keating and other officials in Washington. Charles wanted to see President Kennedy and indeed had gone to the White House to arrange for an appointment. He was well received by the President's appointment secretary and invited to dinner that evening with the appointment secretary. Through a misunderstanding, however, Charles did not attend the dinner but went to New York instead.

5. On May 3, 1963, Jim Balog telephoned to advise that he had had a five hour session the previous day with Charles and that he had obtained both personality data and views by Charles on what the United States should

do in the current Haitian situation. Balog advised that he was transmitting the information to Washington. Upon arrival, copies of the teletypes were transmitted to ACSI (Mrs. Matlack), Western Hemisphere Division, and the Latin American Branch.

Joseph F. Dryer stated during a telephone interview: "It was Clemard Joseph Charles' bank. He wanted to make me a director of his bank, but I declined. Clemard Joseph Charles had very definite political connections in Haiti. He had political aspirations, but he was being very careful because he could have lost his life, if 'Papa Doc' had known what he really wanted to do. He saw himself as a self-made Haitian businessman. He considered himself honest."

MEETING BETWEEN CIA AND CLEMARD CHARLES IN NEW YORK

Jim Balog wrote:

Charles expressed hope that President Kennedy and other high U.S. Government officials will give him an opportunity to present his plan to save Haiti from 'Duvalier and Communism.' He plans to visit his friend and American business partner, Joseph F. Dryer, in Tampa and hopes that an audience with high U.S. Government officials could be arranged after the weekend 'most discreetly.' Utmost caution imperative in this regard since "Papa Doc" Duvalier would kill his family if he learned about Charles' cooperation with U.S. After the four hour interview Charles insisted that we meet his good friend and business partner, DeMohrenschildt. He told us that he has absolute confidence in the honesty and ability of Charles whom he considers a potential leader in a Democratic Haiti. Charles' great advantage is that he has never been tied up with any political party." [NARA 1993.07.31.11:51:57:280047]

Charles would eventually ask to meet with these officials without DeMohrenschildt being present. Joseph F. Dryer commented, "It's Palm Beach, not Tampa. We used his bank and he was a director of our company in Haiti." The NY CIA reported:

1. On May 6, 1963 we had a private conversation lasting about an hour with Clemard Charles. He told us from now on if possible he preferred to deal with U.S. Government officials without his friend and business partner, DeMohrenschildt. He realizes that any indiscretion (this is, if Duvalier learned about his contact with U.S. Government may cost his wife's life who is still in Port-au-Prince.) Charles was in a fine frame of mind having just received a promise from Jerry W. Johnston, assistant Vice President, the Chase Manhattan for a million dollar loan which Charles' bank hopes to use for construction of low-cost housing in Haiti. The loan is dependent on two conditions: return of political stability to Haiti and a 90% guarantee of the loan by the Agency for International Development. The remaining 10% would be guaranteed by Charles' Bank.

2. Vice President Johnston suggested that Charles discuss the matter with Edmund Wise, Agency for International Development, State Department.

3...He invited Balog to visit him in Port-au-Prince 'as soon as Duvalier crisis is solved.'

[NARA 1993.07.3111:53:12:340047]

The document continued:

6. On May 6, 1963, Mayo Stuntz, Support Branch, advised that Western Hemisphere Division wished to speak to Charles and Balog was asked to arrange an appointment. Mrs. Matlack telephoned at approximately 1715 to advise that she had just received a telephone call from Mrs. DeMohrenschildt asking assistance in obtaining hotel reservations in Washington. Upon being told that we had no special means of obtaining reservations, Mrs. Matlack stated that she would check with the State Department Protocol Office to determine which hotels would admit negro guests. Mrs. Matlack finally made reservations at the Alba Towers. A check with Jim Balog revealed that he had arranged for Charles to meet with the Western Hemisphere representative in the lobby of the Willard Hotel in Washington, D.C. at 12:00 p.m. on May 7, 1963. Attempts to reach Mrs. Matlack that afternoon were unsuccessful. At 0630 May 7, 1963, a call was made to Mrs. Matlack to confirm that Charles would be in Washington on that day and that arrangements had been made for a meeting with an Agency representative for 12:00 noon. Mrs. Matlack reported that both Mrs. DeMohrenschildt and Charles had called her that previous evening to confirm a 12 o'clock luncheon appointment with her. Mrs. Matlack was concerned that the CIA and Army should not be working at cross purposes. She had received authorization from ACSI to meet Charles at lunch and felt it would not be polite for her to withdraw from her appointment since Army considered her the point of contact with Charles. Mayo Stuntz informed Western Hemisphere Division of conflict and passed (deleted) suggestion that the Western Hemisphere Division representative might meet Charles and Mrs. Matlack at noon and that Mrs. Matlack offered to withdraw shortly thereafter. The Western Hemisphere representative declined the offer and requested that a meeting later in the afternoon be arranged. Mrs. Matlack believed that due to conflicting instructions, she had been placed in the middle in the situation from which she could not graciously withdraw and requested that someone accompany her.

7. I met Mrs. Matlack in the lobby of the Hotel Willard shortly before noon, and a few minutes later, Mr. Charles arrived accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. DeMohrenschildt. We lunched in the restaurant in the hotel. Mr. DeMohrenschildt mentioned that he had been born in Baku, Russia, but

during the Bolshevik Revolution had been taken to Poland as a small child. He had spent approximately 20 years in Poland prior to World War II, and had served in the Polish Army. He also mentioned that he had been a member of an International Cooperation Administration team to Yugoslavia and while in Belgrade he had met Gomulka who was visiting Belgrade at the time. He had spoken to Gomulka and was invited to visit Poland, which invitation he accepted...DeMohrenschildt mentioned that he had known (deleted) for some time and he is a partner with him in a sisal business in Haiti.

8. Both Charles and DeMohrenschildt were anxious to arrange meetings with government officials in Washington. I mentioned to Charles that a meeting had been arranged for him at 2:15 p.m. and that a Mr. Green would meet him in the lobby. At 1410 Mrs. Matlack, Mr. and Mrs. DeMohrenschildt and I departed and Charles remained in the lobby waiting for contact.

9. In the course of the luncheon conversation Clemard Joseph Charles had mentioned to Mrs. Matlack that he desired to see a Mr. Wise of the Agency for International Development, to discuss U.S. aid to Haiti. Later that afternoon, Mrs. Matlack called to State and passed along Charles' request. Mr. Zagorski had called her back to pass on the Haitian Desk man's extreme displeasure that anyone in the United States Government should be in official contact with Clemard Joseph Charles. The desk man considered Clemard Joseph Charles to be close to the "Papa Doc" Duvalier Government, to have been involved in several shady financial dealings, and in general to be an undesirable character. Mrs. Matlack asked whether the Agency had any interest in Clemard Joseph Charles which would dictate further contact with him.

10. Mayo Stuntz checked with Western Hemisphere Division and determined that as a result of the meeting with Clemard Joseph Charles, the (illegible) Haitian desk had no further plans to contact him. I told Mrs. Matlack that our interest seemed to have been satisfied, and that I believed we should disengage ourselves as gracefully as possible.

11. (Deleted) DD/P Coordinator, called on May 7, 1963, to inquire concerning our involvement in the Charles case. He stated that ASCI had called him earlier that day to assure him that ASCI had no direct interest in Charles and that it was acting as an intermediary at the request of General Delmar who had passed the lead to General Fitch. ACSI was concerned that due to the mix up in appointments to see Charles, charges might later be made that ACSI had interfered or had been in contact with Charles. I explained to Mr. (Deleted) what had happened and he later called back to state that ASCI was completely satisfied in the way that matter had been handled.

12. On May 8, 1963, Mrs. Matlack telephoned to advise that the Operational Branch of ASCI was discussing the Charles case with DD/P to determine future course of action. She was still somewhat concerned over her own position in the case as Charles considered her to be the focal point in Washington. I reiterated to her that the matter was one for either the State Department or the operational elements to handle and that we preferred to disengage ourselves. Mrs. Matlack mentioned that a dispatch had been received to the effect that a cousin of Clemard Joseph Charles was prominently mentioned as a successor to "Papa Doc" Duvalier, should the latter be overthrown. She was of the opinion that the U.S. Government should continue to 'play ball' with Clemard Joseph Charles as a future asset in Haitian affairs. A.F. Czaikowski."
[NARA 1993.08.05.14:10:03:090007]

DOROTHE MATLACK

Dorothe Matlack, (born February 27, 1906; died September 29, 1991), worked for the Chief of Staff of Army Intelligence. In December 1960 she received liaison renewal in connection with "defectors, escapees and refugees as they pertain to the (deleted) chaired by CIA Defector Coordinator." [CIA Req. Approv. Liaison 12.8.60] When the HSCA interviewed her about the meeting, Dorothe Matlack "described Clemard Joseph Charles as 'frantic and frightened.' He urged Dorothe Matlack to get the U.S. Marines to invade Haiti and overthrow Duvalier." [HSCA V12 p57] Dorothe Matlack said she felt George DeMohrenschildt dominated Clemard Joseph Charles in some way. Dorothe Matlack said that, despite George DeMohrenschildt's subterfuge, that he and Clemard Joseph Charles were in the jute business together, she did not believe this to be the real reason for George DeMohrenschildt's presence at that meeting: "I knew the Texan wasn't there to sell hemp." The HSCA reported that the CIA maintained contact with Clemard Joseph Charles after this meeting.

JOSEPH F. DRYER

Joseph F. Dryer recalled George DeMohrenschildt's activities in Haiti in his testimony before the HSCA:

I met him in Haiti. We were there as fiber growers. I had been living in Cuba for ten years. When we saw that was coming to an end we began looking for a new base to multiply seed for our fiber. So we moved simultaneously into Guatemala and Haiti. Our banker was a man who I had met in Havana, during a trip he made there to attract potential business to Haiti, Clemard Joseph Charles. George DeMohrenschildt was trying to become an advisor to Clemard Joseph Charles and to his bank. George DeMohrenschildt would follow Clemard Joseph Charles home at night in his automobile. He was always very polite. I believe he was looking into oil and mineral leases there. Clemard Joseph Charles had political aspirations at the time.

In the early 1950's Joseph F. Dryer had been involved with a U.S. Government-sponsored plan to develop a jute substitute so that Caribbean countries need not import it. He set up a jute subsidiary operation in Cuba. Joseph Dryer reported that Clemard Joseph Charles had many CIA connections, and believed the Agency may have dispatched one of his secretaries. Clemard Joseph Charles introduced Joseph F. Dryer to DeMohrenschildt, who claimed he came to Haiti to scout for oil. Joseph Dryer: "I could never figure out what he did." Joseph Dryer expressed the belief that George DeMohrenschildt had "some intelligence connection."

JACQUELINE LANCELOT

According to Joseph Dryer, he, Clemard Joseph Charles and George DeMohrenschildt were associated with Jacqueline Lancelot, whose restaurant was frequented by many CIA agents working out of the American Embassy. "She'd come from a fairly well-to-do family. She seemed to have her own connections into the Palace. She was very anti-Papa Doc. She was close personal friend of Phillipe De Beaujolais, who was head of French Intelligence for the French Embassy in Washington, D.C. I don't think she had any connection to the CIA. Jacqueline did not like DeMohrenschildt.. She said. 'If I were you, I wouldn't be talking to that person.'" According to the HSCA, Jacqueline Lancelot passed information to the CIA, and gave Joseph F. Dryer messages for French intelligence agents in the United States" Joseph Dryer said: "Clemard Joseph Charles was sending messages that he was someone who should be considered as possible Presidential timber."

AIRPORT MEETING WITH CLEMARD CHARLES: MAY 9, 1963

On May 9, 1963, the following Contact Report was generated by the Chief/ DO/ COEO:

1. "(Deleted) called on the sterile line from Washington at 1430 hours to discuss the subject covered below. (3 para deleted)
3. (Deleted) said that he had encountered Mr. Charles at the National Airport in Washington at 1920 just at the time he was reporting in to me at my home. (Deleted) said that Charles was nattily dressed in a gray silk suit and said he was on his way to Chicago but had not said why. Charles was accompanied by DeMohrenschildt. (Deleted) asked Charles what in the world is going on now in Haiti and Charles shrugged and said that he felt that they would 'bring down Papa Doc.' No further details were given and this was apparently a personal opinion rather than something based on fact or knowledge.

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS DIVISION EXPEDITE CHECK RESULTS

On May 9, 1963, (Deleted) of Domestic Operations/HQT replied to the Domestic Operations /COEO's request of April 26, 1963, requesting traces on DeMohrenschildt. Records Integration Division files revealed several references to George

DeMohrenschildt including OSS File 13526 and a 201 file. Checks were made at Western Hemisphere/Mexico, SR/6, and EE/Poland. The report ended by suggesting "a check be made with OO/C through (deleted) office." Another document stated "DeMohrenschildt was of interest to CIA in 1958, at which time the attached summary of information was furnished by Security (Tab B)."

CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES

Clemard Joseph Charles was listed as a member of "Papa Doc" Duvalier's Ton Ton Macoutes. [CIA FOIA 06773 11.16.67] Joseph F. Dryer: "I don't think he was. That would have been a surprise to me and to the employees of my company who knew him quite well, because I had one or two Ton Ton's Macoutes working for us in the interior, and I think I would have known." In the mid-1960's Clemard Joseph Charles was placed on the board of directors of 14 major companies and received numerous commendations from "Papa Doc" Duvalier. In May 1967 Clemard Joseph Charles was in New York City, attempting to borrow money on Government of Haiti bonds. [CIA 201-743323 Index Card] In late 1967 "Papa Doc" Duvalier had Clemard Joseph Charles thrown in jail for plotting against him. That year the CIA described Clemard Joseph Charles as "slippery, less than ordinary intelligence and generally weak man who is a toady of the Duvaliers. Clemard Joseph Charles made all his money through various manipulations in conjunction with, or known to, Duvalier." Clemard Joseph Charles was released in July 1968 after paying a \$250,000 ransom. [NARA 1993.07.29.17:17:58:710028] Clemard Joseph Charles was jailed again in April 1970 for having financed another coup attempt. Clemard Joseph Charles had help from André Labay, later arrested for drug trafficking. In 1979 Clemard Joseph Charles discussed the ouster of "Papa Doc" Duvalier with HEMMING'S associate, Mitch Werbell. In the 1980's Clemard Joseph Charles laundered money for Mario Renda, a leading mob money broker for failed savings-and-loan banks, a number of them controlled by Herman Beebe, who was an associate of Richmond Harper. [Scott, *Deep Politics* p79]

CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES AND FRANK STURGIS

Clemard Joseph Charles moved to the United States and became a director of the St. Charles Pacific Peace Organization, a non-profit company which filed to do business in 1988. STURGIS was another officer of this organization. HEMMING told this researcher:

Sam Benton and STURGIS set up a private investigative thing in 1962. They had a little office off of Brickell. This was paid for by Clemard Joseph Charles, because "Papa Doc" Duvalier, like with FRANK'S buddy, Vincent Hannard, had private investigators spying on his enemies. They used the

INTERPEN thing as a name. Benton could lead FIORINI into doing almost fucking anything.

Clemard Joseph Charles ran for President of Haiti in 1988, but three days before the election, the Supreme Court of Haiti disqualified him. [Brewton *CIA, Mafia, Bush* p195; interview with G. Fonzi]

HUNT worked at Domestic Operations Division in April and May 1963 when the checks on DeMohrenschildt were being made but what was significant here was that OSWALD was in the company of DeMohrenschildt, who was planning a coup. OSWALD was also in the company of others who were planning a coup - HEMMING, LAWRENCE HOWARD etc.

I. IRVING DAVIDSON AND CLEMARD CHARLES



In May 1963 Washington lobbyist I. Irving Davidson, a licensed arms dealer, visited Haiti. I. Irving Davidson had come to Washington in 1941 and worked in the War Production Board. He entered the public relations field in 1944. He registered as an agent of the Nicaraguan Government in 1955: "My fee arrangement was an oral one with Anastasio Somoza." The CIA reported that I. Irving Davidson "always protects himself when dealing with representatives of other countries by reporting any proposed transaction to a U.S. Government Agency or Official. Approached Kubark in 1955 to obtain financial backing for a travel agency which would publicize Yugoslavia tourist attractions to Americans. In exchange Subject would pass on to Kubark any information he might be able to obtain through said agency." [CIA Cite Dir 19472 Hart and Fitzgerald 6.15.65] In the late 1950's, I. Irving Davidson arranged arms deals between Israel, Nicaragua and Batista's Cuba: "We decided to sell 20 Israeli Staghound tanks to Batista. We turned them over to a general, who was a traitor. Castro got hold of them. Next thing I knew, Castro was riding into Havana on one of our tanks." In the early 1960's Davidson became friendly with certain anti-Castro groups. I. Irving Davidson's business interests took him to Haiti in 1962, where he worked with the American Embassy, Port-au-Prince, a center of CIA activity. He met Masferrer in 1963.

The activities of I. Irving Davidson were investigated by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. I. Irving Davidson testified before that committee in March 1963. In April "Papa Doc" Duvalier read the testimony of I. Irving Davidson and hired him to represent the Haitian Government. The CIA's Office of Security had a file on I. Irving Davidson; a Memorandum dated January 7, 1964, reported that a confidential informant advised that "Papa Doc" Duvalier sent I. Irving Davidson a confidential message during the last week of December 1963.

I. Irving Davidson reported he met Clemard Joseph Charles on one occasion in "Papa Doc" Duvalier's presence, when Clemard Joseph Charles was attempting to explain to a Haitian woman what had become of a relative who was in prison. I. Irving Davidson told a HSCA investigator that he was unaware of newspaper stories that he traveled with

Clemard Joseph Charles in the United States. In June 1993 he stated: "I met him once in Haiti, and I knew him. He was a big man. I think I saw him about three or four years ago. He might be in jail. He came into my office to see me." I. Irving Davidson told the HSCA that he may have known the name, but he was not acquainted with George DeMohrenschildt in Haiti or in the United States. Later in the interview, I. Irving Davidson alleged he was not aware of the name George DeMohrenschildt until 1978, when an article by Jeremiah O'Leary suggested I. Irving Davidson had approached the FBI to find out what information the Bureau had on George DeMohrenschildt in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. The article mentioned an FBI memorandum about a meeting with I. Irving Davidson and two agents in October 1967.

I. IRVING DAVIDSON AND HUGH C. McDONALD

According to a November 1, 1967, FBI Memorandum, I. Irving Davidson telephoned the Bureau on October 28, 1967, and requested a meeting with Assistant FBI Director Clyde Tolson. I. Irving Davidson told a HSCA investigator that he was not actually an FBI informer, but he would pass useful information along to the Government. He spoke with Clyde Tolson's assistant, who advised him Clyde Tolson was "only back at the office for a short period of time each day...and had not been making any appointments for that reason."

I. Irving Davidson was interviewed by two FBI Agents; he related he had been approached by Leonard Davidov, whom he described as a business acquaintance, and the president of a Washington, D.C., burglar alarm company. Leonard Davidov told I. Irving Davidson that an "Eastern group" was putting up "a ton of money" to learn the truth about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. This group was working with Hugh C. McDonald. (When questioned about this in 1993, I. Irving Davidson said that he did not know Hugh C. McDonald).

I. Irving Davidson said he understood that Hugh C. McDonald was a Los Angeles Police Commissioner and former bodyguard for Barry Goldwater during the last presidential campaign. I. Irving Davidson commented, "I don't remember that! I don't know who gave it to you. Have you printed this yet? I'll correct it right now. I don't know this guy Leonard Davidov for years. Once and a while I bump into him in a restaurant, but I don't know him." I. Irving Davidson told the FBI that Leonard Davidov had told him Hugh C. McDonald was currently engaged in a business arrangement with Howard Hughes, involving helicopter sales to law enforcement agencies. Hugh C. McDonald was alleged to know that President Johnson had prior knowledge of a Kennedy assassination plot which involved George DeMohrenschildt and OSWALD. I. Irving Davidson told the FBI he had advised Leonard Davidov to have nothing to do with any attempt to smear President Johnson. Leonard Davidov did not listen to him because Leonard Davidov had been promised a share in a police helicopter business if he would help Hugh C. McDonald link LBJ to the assassination

of President John F. Kennedy. Reportedly, Leonard Davidov approached I. Irving Davidson for the purpose of learning about George DeMohrenschildt's background. I. Irving Davidson informed the FBI he already contacted Edward Cohen, whom he described as a former reporter for the *Washington Post*, for help. In 1993 I. Irving Davidson said he had no memory of Edward Cohen. The FBI checked its files and found nothing pertinent concerning Leonard Davidov, then discovered that Hugh C. McDonald retired in January 1967 as Chief of Detectives, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office: "McDonald is a graduate in good standing of the FBI National Academy, 67th Session ...McDonald has always supported the FBI and often expressed his admiration for it and for the Director." Hugh C. McDonald was in Army Intelligence during World War II and remained in the Army Reserve Corps until 1954. He served as the Security Director for the Hughes Corporation, and was the Los Angeles Police Department's CIA liaison man.

When the FBI checked its files for Edward Cohen, the Bureau thought it possible he was identical with an Edward Stone Cohen, who had never been the Subject of an FBI investigation. However, FBI files indicated that Edward Cohen "allegedly was in contact this year with *Ramparts Magazine* for the purpose of soliciting publication of an exposé type story on Overseas National Airways and President Johnson's alleged association with it. In July 1959 Cohen had advised the State Department that he planned to attend the Seventh World Youth Festival in Vienna, Austria, during the Summer of 1959." According to I. Irving Davidson, the Edward Cohen he contacted was employed by another government agency believed to be the Office of Economic Opportunity.

I. Irving Davidson told the FBI that he contact the Bureau because he was trying to prevent President Johnson from being smeared. The FBI, however, believed that his motive was to seek information on George DeMohrenschildt and Hugh C. McDonald: "It was obvious to S.A. Adcock and me that I. Irving Davidson had come to the FBI hoping to get information about DeMohrenschildt. We gave him nothing." In support of this, the FBI noted that before calling them, he had been in touch with Edward Cohen for background information on DeMohrenschildt, and had spent the previous weekend in Dallas, Texas.

I. Irving Davidson confirmed to the HSCA that Hugh C. McDonald and Leonard Davidov had contacted him about investigating the connection of George DeMohrenschildt to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and that he contacted the FBI. He said he called Clyde Tolson, but never spoke to the two FBI agents who wrote the document about him.

From the available evidence, it appeared that I. Irving Davidson was approached by Hugh C. McDonald and Leonard Davidov to use his Haitian connections to gather information on George DeMohrenschildt which they would use in a disinformation campaign to link President Johnson with the Kennedy assassination. I. Irving Davidson cooperated with them at first; he visited Dallas and contacted Edward Cohen. Then he

changed his mind and went to the FBI with the story. The FBI took no further action on the information supplied by I. Irving Davidson. The FBI reported: "Bufiles reflect that I. Irving Davidson is an unsavory individual." The FBI should have asked: On whose behalf was Hugh C. McDonald spreading this disinformation?

WILLEM L. OLTMANS



Instead, the FBI cited a similar allegation made by Willem L. Oltmans, of the Netherlands Television Company. On April 3, 1967, "Willem Oltmans credited Dutch correspondent in U.S. and presently representing Netherlands Television Company (NTS) Holland, advised this date that information received from an informant in Western Europe that George DeMohrenschildt was the principal organizer in the assassination of President Kennedy. Dimitri DeMohrenschildt, brother of George DeMohrenschildt, allegedly was a participant in this plot." Dimitri DeMohrenschildt was allegedly the second gunman. [FBI 62-109060-5024] The FBI: "Willem Oltmans was born June 10, 1925, in Holland. He entered the United States and attended Yale University from November 1, 1948, to March 4, 1950. [In 1956 Oltmans was in Indonesia.] He was reported as of 1959 to be a United Nations correspondent and free lance reporter and lecturer. Oltmans traveled extensively, and allegedly was a close personal friend of President Sukarno of Indonesia and spoke highly of Fidel Castro. He visited Cuba on three occasions and appeared before the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on November 30, 1962, concerning his knowledge of Sukarno and Castro. On March 24, 1964, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald visited the United Nations, as a guest of Willem Oltmans. Following this visit, he accompanied her to the Russian Embassy to find out details concerning her son's stay in Russia. On March 7, 1968, the CIA deleted Office of Security Indices results on Willem Oltmans from a document about him which the Agency generated after he interviewed New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. The Agency stated that the CIA connections of Willem Oltmans were "None," yet the details of that report were deleted. [CIA *Allen v. DOD* 40200 118 3.7.68] When Prince Bernhard took \$1.1 million from Lockheed to influence government decisions regarding that Starfighter Jets used by the Dutch Air Force Willem Oltmans was a key anti-Bernhard propagandist. "Oltman's chumminess with Soviet diplomats in the Hague has aroused the curiosity of the Netherlands FBI, the BVD (Binnenlandse Veiligheidsdienst). Many believe that his anti-Bernhard allegations are part of a well-orchestrated program to swing public opinion in favor of abdication. Said one Dutch official: "If the KGB is not behind the campaign, then at least they must be delighted in Moscow." [Unidentified *Newsweek* article circa 1972] "Between 1971 and 1976 Oltmans made ten long journey's throughout the Soviet Union. His aim was to

study the creation of what the Kremlin calls 'A New Marxist Man.'" [Willem Oltmans Lecture Brochure]

CARLOS MARCELLO AND I. IRVING DAVIDSON

In 1959 I. Irving Davidson became a professional lobbyist for national crime syndicate member James Hoffa. While engaged in a business deal in New Orleans for the Murchison family, he became friendly with CARLOS MARCELLO. Soon he represented CARLOS MARCELLO'S interests in Washington.

In 1970 I. Irving Davidson and Leonard Bursten pleaded guilty to charges of concealing \$500,000 in a bankruptcy proceeding. Writer Gordon Chaplin revealed: "What happened after Davidson's guilty plea is not precisely clear. The record indicates his lawyers moved to have the plea expunged and vacated partly because of Davidson's cooperation on Bursten's guilty plea. The motion, in an unusual turn of events, was granted." I. Irving Davidson showed Gordon Chaplin "bits of paper" indicating that I. Irving Davidson had engaged in activities "in the interest of the United States [which] involved Haitian matters. The details are of a sensitive nature."

On June 17, 1980, I. Irving Davidson and CARLOS MARCELLO were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of racketeering, conspiracy, and fraud in the BRILAB sting operation. The Bureau set up a fictitious concern called Fidelity Financial Consultants. A confidant of CARLOS MARCELLO and an FBI informant worked for Fidelity Financial. He offered CARLOS MARCELLO and his associates a substantial kickback if they obtained insurance contacts for Fidelity Financial from Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. The trial of I. Irving Davidson began on March 3, 1981, in New Orleans. The evidence against him consisted of telephone tape recordings. I. Irving Davidson testified that the FBI had offered not to indict him if he helped get CARLOS MARCELLO. The trial lasted 14 weeks. CARLOS MARCELLO was found guilty of one count of Conspiracy and sentenced to seven years in prison. His conviction was overturned when the Supreme Court invalidated the mail fraud statute under which he was prosecuted. I. Irving Davidson was acquitted. CARLOS MARCELLO was convicted of trying to bribe a California judge in 1981 and sentenced to seven years in prison. [Potomac 3.21.76 pp 12-13, 18, 34-39; FBI 62-109060-5836; *Outside Contact Report* HSCA 11.2.78 ARA file; Hearing Committee on Foreign Relations U.S. Senate Act. Of Non-Dip. Rep. of For. Principals in the U.S. Part 11-3.8.65]

The HSCA Report contained the following footnote: "DeMohrenschildt's file also contained a reference to an occasion when he may have been involved in arranging a meeting between Haitian Bank officer Clemard Joseph Charles, and a CIA or Defense Department official. The Defense Department official, interviewed by the HSCA, stated that the meeting was arranged by Defense Department officials and that DeMohrenschildt's presence (in the company of his wife) was unanticipated. The committee did not regard this incident as evidence of a CIA relationship." As stated, George DeMohrenschildt was seeking the backing of the Army and the CIA in a scheme to oust "Papa Doc" Duvalier.

GEORGE BUSH AND GEORGE DEMOHRENSCHILDT



John DeMenil was part of the Houston oil/Intelligence community and was an associate of former President George Herbert Walker Bush. George Herbert Walker Bush's oil company, Zapata Off-Shore Oil, a multimillion dollar concern with operations in Latin America and the Caribbean, was used for CIA cover in the early 1960's. [*Current Biography* as cited in *The Austin Chronicle* by David Armstrong] George Herbert Walker Bush remarked: "I'd come to the CIA with some general knowledge of how it operated." [George Bush *Looking Back*] The following entry was

found in the address book of George DeMohrenschildt: "Bush, George H.W. (Poppy) 1412 W. Ohio also Zapata Petroleum Midland 46355." According to the 1956 Midland telephone directory, the telephone number was that of the Walker-Bush company, one of George Herbert Walker Bush's early ventures. George Herbert Walker Bush recalled, "I first met de Mohrenschildt in the early 1940's. He was an uncle to my Andover roommate."

BUSH FAMILY'S NAZI CONNECTIONS SUCCESS THANKS TO ADOLPH HITLER

Prescott Bush, grandfather to Presidential candidate George W. Bush, was involved in Nazi banking operations. The Bush fortune, as well as the family's political success, is directly connected to his questionable activities. On October 20, 1942, the US Government, under the "Trading with the Enemy Act," seized Prescott's Nazi operations, and took over the Union Banking Corporation, for which he was director. The US Alien Property Custodian grabbed the company's stock shares, all of which were owned by Prescott, E. Roland "Bunny" Harriman, three Nazi executives, and two other associates. The Government then seized two Nazi front organizations run by the Bush-Harriman bank. They were the Holland-American Trading Corporation and the Seamless Steel Corporation.

A 1942 US Government document also shows that Prescott Bush's bank had close ties with the German Steel Trust. During the war, that Trust produced a massive 50.8% of Nazi Germany's pig iron, 45.5% of their pipes and tubes, 22.1% of their wire, and 35% of their battlefield explosives. At the time, this information stunned the American public, and revealed the Bush family's central role in financing and arming Adolf Hitler for his domination of Europe. But since then, the media has virtually buried all such reports.

Years later, former US President George Bush Sr. was boosted into the CIA and then the White House, thanks to powerful Anglo-American associates. Those men also happened to be partners in his father's war time "Hitler Project." And just before he was elected into office, Bush Sr. asked William Stamps Farish III, one of the richest men in Texas, to manage his personal wealth. Bush counted on his friend not to reveal the secrets of his fortune. After all, Farish's family got rich through the Hitler Project too, in a lucrative partnership with Prescott.

GEORGE DEMOHRENSCHILDT'S HOLDING COMPANY HAITI: JUNE 1963

George DeMohrenschildt left Dallas on April 19, 1963, and remained in Washington until two days before his trip to Haiti; he then returned to Dallas to make final preparations for his departure. On June 2, 1963, he moved to Haiti. George DeMohrenschildt had agreed to do a "mineral and petroleum wealth" survey of Haiti for "Papa Doc" Duvalier for which he was to be paid about \$300,000. This money was destined for a holding company, where other foreign investors would invest funds as well. George DeMohrenschildt persuaded "Papa Doc" Duvalier he could attract investors like John DeMenil of the Schlumberger Corporation to invest in his project. [WCD 386, 1041; Memo: Mosk to Jenner 5.25.64; *USA Today* 3.20.92 p6a] As with the Hughes Corporation, it was hard to tell where Schlumberger Corporation "began and where the CIA left off." Paul Raigorodsky stated: "The Schlumberger Corporation is a world wide organization that deals with every country in the world - you know what I am trying to say..." In 1976 Paul Raigorodsky was asked what he meant by this. He answered: "I meant just what I said, if you want to tie it into anything else, that is your business."

George DeMohrenschildt's holding company was to control a large part of the economy of Haiti. Clemard Joseph Charles was listed in the prospectus as Haiti's only native bank president whose partner had obtained a monopoly on the "total export of bananas from Haiti to the U.S.A." The company was to build a cigar factory; a food processing and exporting plant; put together an insurance company; revitalize the telephone system; as well as construct and run a hotel and casino.

George DeMohrenschildt contemplated victory where organized crime had met failure: Meyer Lansky had unsuccessfully tried to get a casino franchise from "Papa Doc" Duvalier. [WC DeMohrenschildt Ex. 6, 16; Messick *Silent Syndicate* p28] The Inter-American Development Bank and the Alliance for Progress were ostensibly to lend funds to the projected holding company. No evidence existed that either of these two institutions was ever contacted about securing a loan. George DeMohrenschildt's holding company never materialized because it was a front for an effort to unseat "Papa Doc" Duvalier.

Jacqueline Lancelot informed Joseph Dryer that shortly after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, \$250,000 had been deposited in the Port-au-Prince bank account of George DeMohrenschildt. The money in that account was subsequently paid out. Jacqueline Lancelot's source was George DeMohrenschildt's bank teller. Joseph Dryer said that a large amount of money had been placed in bank account of Clemard Joseph Charles before George DeMohrenschildt left Haiti in 1967.

THE DEMOHRENSCHILDTS: POST COUP HAITI: NOVEMBER 22, 1963

The CIA received a report from "usually reliable sources," who were among the guests at a November 22, 1963, cocktail party the DeMohrenschildts attended. The sources described the reaction of the DeMohrenschildts to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy as blasé. The same sources reported they encountered the DeMohrenschildts again in early June. This time most of George DeMohrenschildt's remarks were blacked out by the CIA. [CIA 763-330, 733-316A] In his unpublished manuscript, George DeMohrenschildt claimed that his first response was, "If he had his Ton Ton Macoutes around, this would not have happened." George DeMohrenschildt added that shortly after receiving news of Kennedy's death, he visited a friend who was an attache at the American Embassy. [HSCA V12 p71]

DEMOHRENSCHILDT 1964

In May 1964 the CIA received another report on the activities of George DeMohrenschildt in Haiti. A CIA source who was acquainted with DeMohrenschildt through the Petionville Country Club reported having attended a party where films of the DeMohrenschildts 1961 walking trip through Central America were shown: "There were several sequences in which Mrs. DeMohrenschildt was shown bathing and traipsing around in the nude. Whenever these sequences appeared, Mrs. DeMohrenschildt would blur the image, but in the meantime the spectators had gotten a very good view. Many 'oohhs' and 'ahhs' were uttered by the spectators and Mrs. DeMohrenschildt seemed to enjoy this attention." George DeMohrenschildt displayed an I.D. card given to him by "Papa Doc" Duvalier and the DeMohrenschildts were described as "very strange, and it is very likely that they have been engaged in dubious activities of some sort during their stay in Haiti - exactly what has not yet been determined." George DeMohrenschildt was also observed in the company of the Polish Economic Attache. [CIA 1993 release 6978, 6979]

During their stay in Haiti, the DeMohrenschildts lived in "Papa Doc's" compound. A CIA cable stated:

The DeMohrenschildts and RUBRICIUS are members of the Petionville Club and often play tennis together. On June 8, 1964, RUBRICIUS was invited to dinner at the home of the DeMohrenschildts...When RUBRICIUS arrived at the DeMohrenschildts, RUBRICIUS was introduced to Father Stockman (phonetic) a Dutch priest whose parish is located along the Haitian-Dominican border east of Hinche. Present also for the dinner were Austen and Vesla Boyd, a young American couple that (deleted) had met several time previously...Father Stockman mentioned that he had spent many years in China and Indonesia. He was forced to leave China in 1948 at the time of the Communist take-over. He came to Haiti in the early 1950's. Father Stockman stated that his parish stretched along 65 miles of the Haitian-Dominican border and that the political situation in this area, like most other areas of Haiti was very tense. When (deleted) agreed that present conditions were very bad in Haiti, George DeMohrenschildt opined

that these conditions had always existed throughout Haitian history and that the present situation was not unusual. Father Stockman disagreed and said that Haitians of all classes lived in a state of terror and that this condition did not exist when he first came to Haiti...The DeMohrenschildts said that when they knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he was a very confused and disturbed young man. They described OSWALD'S wife as being a very vicious and evil woman. Mrs. DeMohrenschildt said that Mrs. Oswald discussed openly and frankly her marital sex life and often complained about her husband's sexual inadequacy...On the afternoon of June 18, 1964, (deleted) encountered Mrs. DeMohrenschildt at the Petionville Club. She asked to speak to (deleted) privately on a very urgent matter. She explained that just recently she and her husband had been to see President Duvalier. She stated that Duvalier had inquired concerning the divorce of Ambassador E. L. Timmons. According to Mrs. DeMohrenschildt, President Duvalier stated that he thought Timmons was doing a good job and regreted any development that might interfere with Timmons mission in Haiti...She said that the President offered his services to do whatever he could to bring about a reconciliation between Ambassador Timmons and Mrs. Timmons. [CIA 210-725439 6.16.64 - CIA 987-397]

WATCHED BY THE CIA AND FBI

The DeMohrenschildts had contact with the CIA in 1964. They informed the Agency of their media appearances. On February 26, 1964, the Washington Field Office of the FBI sent a highly deleted Secret Urgent Teletype to J. Edgar Hoover. [FBI 100-32965-118] By January 1965, the CIA had a mail cover on them and when they received a letter from a Guadalajara, Mexico, post office box, Desmond FitzGerald C/Western Hemisphere Division asked the FBI to determine the identity of the box holder. This request was included in a "voluminous report on DeMohrenschildt's recent activities which is being prepared for FBI by CIA Headquarters." The FBI replied that the post office box belonged to a department store in Guadalajara, Mexico. [CIA 990-935, NARA 1993.06.19.13.27:11:500000; CIA 989-934] On another occasion, Desmond FitzGerald supplied the FBI with a Mexican Street address for the DeMohrenschildts. [CIA 987-397] In 1967 the Agency showed some interest in a *Ramparts* article concerning the DeMohrenschildts. It also showed interest in *Ramparts*. On September 20, 1967, the CIA recommended the FBI intensify its investigation of *Ramparts*: "Your investigation should be directed to determining any subversive ramifications of the magazine and the individuals associated with it paying particular attention to...any foreign inspiration behind the magazine...This matter must receive vigorous and continuous investigative attention." [FBI 100-445393-88] The DeMohrenschildts moved back to Dallas in November 1966. A still withheld as of 2010 CIA document dated June 3, 1967, probably concerned the DeMohrenschildts:

The document is an operational dispatch from an Agency station abroad which relates in considerable detail the operational relationship between

an Agency case officer and a foreign intelligence source. That source, during the course of activities, made a temporary acquaintance of an individual who testified before the Warren Commission. That witness repeated some of the text of his testimony without adding anything which was not already on the record. The release of this document would result in the identification and compromise of an Agency foreign intelligence source without adding any substance to the record of the Warren Commission testimony. That compromise would result in putting an individual in personal hazard and possibly causing some foreign relations difficulties between the U.S. Government and several other countries. Consequently, the cloak of Executive Order requires the classification of such information. [CIA 999-938, 1084-956-w/h, 989-934, 990-935, 987-397,842-887, 397-488]

THE LETTER TO GEORGE BUSH

By the 1970's the DeMohrenschildts were *declass  *. George DeMohrenschildt's association with OSWALD made him unwelcome in business circles, and none of his plans materialized. He taught Russian language classes at Bishop College, an all black school. On September 17, 1976, the CIA/Counter/Intelligence Staff requested that the FBI locate DeMohrenschildt, because he had "attempted to get in touch with the CIA Director." [CIA Message Reference Number 915341] George DeMohrenschildt had "written a letter to the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency asking for his assistance. It seems that Subject feels he is being harassed as a result of his involvement with the OSWALD case." [CIA MFR Raymond M. Reardon SAG 9.20.76] George Bush wrote this to his old friend:

Let me say first that I know it must have been difficult for you to seek my help in the situation outlined in your letter. I believe I can appreciate your state of mind in view of your daughter's tragic death a few years ago, and the current poor state of your wife's health. I was extremely sorry to hear of these circumstances. In your situation I can well imagine how the attentions you described in your letter affect both you and your wife. However, my staff has been unable to find any indication of interest in your activities on the part of Federal authorities in recent years. The flurry of interest that attended your testimony before the Warren Commission has long subsided. I can only speculate that you may have become 'newsworthy' again in view of the renewed interest in the Kennedy assassination, and thus may be attracting the attention of people in the media. I hope this letter had been of some comfort to you, George, although I realize I am unable to answer your question completely. George Bush, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. [CIA Exec Reg. # 76,51571 9.28.76]

GEORGE DEMOHRENSCHILDT GOES INSANE

A FBI source reported:

DeMohrenschildt believed all sorts of people were following him, including the FBI, CIA, and KGB. In the last six months he even became very suspicious of the black people he worked with at Bishop College, and seemed to develop a real fear of blacks. On at least two occasions during the past year George DeMohrenschildt attempted suicide. The most recent attempt, as far as he knows, was in September or October 1976. After that attempted suicide, the relationship between Mr. and Mrs. DeMohrenschildt really starting deteriorating and they started committing acts of physical brutality against each other. DeMohrenschildt's situation finally got so bad that Jeanne DeMohrenschildt called the Dallas Mental Health Unit to have George DeMohrenschildt picked up. From approximately mid-November 1976, until December 30, 1976, George DeMohrenschildt stayed in the Psychiatric Unit at Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas, on a voluntary commitment. When George DeMohrenschildt went home, he and Jeanne DeMohrenschildt still did not get along. George DeMohrenschildt was still not healthy and they argued constantly. It got so bad they got evicted from their Kings Road apartment during the middle of January 1977, for being constantly loud, noisy and causing disturbing arguments. After the DeMohrenschildts got evicted from the apartment, George DeMohrenschildt moved to a student type apartment at Bishop College, and Jeanne DeMohrenschildt moved to California to live with a brother. (Deleted) [FBI 62-109060-7759; FBI Interview with (Deleted) DL 8943 3.31.77]

George DeMohrenschildt had tried to slash his wrists, drown himself, and poison himself with Digitoxin during 1976. On November 9, 1976, George DeMohrenschildt was committed to Parkland Hospital for treatment. He had brutally beaten his wife on a number of occasions: "He had broken some of my ribs, teeth, boxed my ear till it gushed blood." Jeanne DeMohrenschildt: "says his telephone is bugged. The house is bugged - voices and people eavesdropping to what he says. FBI after him. The Jewish mafia is closing in on him. Ghosts of FBI and Jews. Ghosts hear and listen to everything he does. Cars that go by are spying on him."

DEMOHRENSCHILDT'S DISCHARGE SUMMARY

The patient is a 65 year old white unemployed married male. Chief Complaint: 'I feel depressed at my age I'm at the end of the line of being a productive person. I'm afraid some Jewish doctors are after me. I'm not sure of any of this. I am aware that this could all be in my mind.' The patient feels his present illness started around four or five months ago when he went to visit a Dr. Mendosa, who was recommended to him by Dr. Jacobson. This Mendosa injected him with some kind of drug that made him violently ill. He could not urinate and he babbled as a child and became like a patsy to him. This information was verified by the patients

wife, who also said that whenever the patient would go an visit the doctor, the doctor would be alone in the office and would not let the patients wife know what kind of medication he was giving to the patient...The patient, according to the wife began to trust his enemies and suspect his friends. He has tried to commit suicide four times. The first time in July he took one bottle of Valium. The second time, two or three weeks ago, took a bottle of Digoxin. Afterwards he tried to cut his wrists and submerge himself in the bathtub. One month ago he resigned his position as Professor of French at Bishop College where he worked for seven years....He feels the main problem is putting his nose in the Kennedy assassination again.

George DeMohrenschildt told Dr. Solomon Grinberg that his father died in 1941, in a nursing home in Denmark, during an air raid. His mother died of typhoid fever in 1919, while they were trying to escape from newly-formed Communist Russia, because his father had been sentenced to hard labor in Siberia, for life. He attended a Russian-Jewish School in Poland. His daughter was an "acid head" and his wife an alcoholic. George wore a big buckle with a peace sign on it during this interview and said "James Wood of the FBI tried to make me deny that FBI and CIA Dallas told me 'he is a harmless lunatic.' It never occurred to me that he could have been connected with CIA. Not the slightest indication he played the double-agent game."

George DeMohrenschildt was administered Digitoxin, Naque, Aldomet and Haldol. He tried to escape from the Dallas County Hospital several times; he was finally given nine electroshock "treatments," all of them uneventful except for one thing: "Sometimes it was noted he would not have the convulsion until eight or ten minutes after the treatment was over. Two times he had a convulsion upon waking up. This was noted as a rather unusual effect." When George DeMohrenschildt was released from the hospital on December 30, 1976, he lost his job at Bishop College.

JANUARY 1977 TELEPHONE INTERVIEW W/ JEANNE DeM.

Q. Can I speak with Mr. DeMohrenschildt please?

A. He will not talk, I won't let him.

Q. Mrs. DeMohrenschildt, the CIA is releasing documents that say your husband was a Nazi spy. They also say the Domestic Operations Division ran a check on him in April 1963.

A. What? I don't give a damn, they have a lot of junk. I don't give a damn, so please forget it. You can't speak with him. He was just in the hospital for two months and that's enough. I've heard about the Nazi spy thing many times before. It's all baloney.

Q. Did you know Baron Von Maydell?

A. Yes.

Q. Well it says in the book, *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich* that he was a very important Nazi spy. I'll read you the passage.

A. Oh? It was awfully nice of you to call me any way. It's damn nice of you to call. And all of this is total baloney. I don't want to hear anymore about the Kennedy assassination...We happened to adore the Kennedys. We were out of the country a year before it happened. We lived a beautiful life in Haiti, nothing wrong with that...my daughter was there. He had three geologists working for him.

Q. What about your walking trip?

A. That's not your goddamned business. Not yours and nobody else's.

Q. How did you run into the Cuban exiles who were training there?

A. I don't know how it happened, it's not my fault. Listen, I am sick and tired of it. If you want to make something out of it I have very good lawyers.

Q. Did George meet with the CIA when he came back from Yugoslavia in 1958?

A. He was with the ICA not the CIA, you understand? We had nothing to say. I was with him in Yugoslavia, I am his goddamned wife. He never had any meetings, the CIA documents are absolutely false. I am sick of that falseness...We weren't there and had nothing to do with it.

WILLEM OLTMANS

George DeMohrenschildt traveled to Europe with journalist Willem Oltmans in early March 1977. According to Edward Epstein, Willem Oltmans paid George DeMohrenschildt \$5,000 and expected that DeMohrenschildt would furnish him with details of the conspiracy in return for the payment. Willem Oltmans introduced George DeMohrenschildt to someone affiliated with the Soviet Embassy, Brussels. Oltmans reported that George DeMohrenschildt disappeared on March 5, 1977. Alexandria DeMohrenschildt, the daughter of George DeMohrenschildt, said her father "felt that he had been drugged by Oltmans."

EDWARD EPSTEIN



George DeMohrenschildt arrived in West Palm Beach, Florida, from New York City in late March 1977 to meet with Edward J. Epstein at the Breakers Hotel. Edward Epstein was born in

1935 in New York City. He visited the Soviet Union shortly after his military discharge in 1958. A report on his trip was prepared by the State Department and forwarded to the FBI. [FBI 100-351585-3339] Edward Epstein 1994: "I was questioned about my trip by a State Department official, probably a CIA agent. I took one of the first automobile trips to the USSR." In 1959, while a student at Cornell, Edward Epstein complained to the FBI that his rights were being violated because other students were bugging or taping statements he made during a student election. In 1964 Edward Epstein prepared a master's thesis which was supportive of the Warren Commission.

EPSTEIN, FLETCHER KNEBEL, ALLEN DULLES AND SAM PAPICH

Allen Dulles called FBI/CIA liaison Sam Papich on May 23, 1966:

Dulles had just received a phone call from Fletcher Knebel, well-known writer. Knebel informed Dulles that he was collaborating with one Edward J. Epstein in writing a book on the Warren Commission Report dealing with the assassination of President Kennedy. Knebel indicated that this book would throw a whole new light on everything. He did not elaborate but stated that Epstein had access to FBI reports. He explained that this access had been arranged through Wesley J. Liebler, who had been a member of the Warren Commission working staff. Knebel was looking for Dulles' reaction and Dulles advised Knebel that he would be way out of line if he were using FBI reports. Dulles raised the question concerning legality and handling of classified information. Knebel made no further comment but did indicate that Epstein personally may have been in contact with Dulles in the past.

Shortly after, Dulles called again stating that he had checked his diary. He learned that Epstein had telephonically contacted him on September 27, 1965, explaining that he was a graduate student at Cornell University and that he was writing a thesis on the Warren Commission Report. Epstein told Dulles that he had talked to other members of the Commission and he was interested in meeting with the former CIA Director. Dulles stated he saw Epstein about three days later and they had a conversation concerning the work of the Commission. The entire conversation was in general terms, and he recalled that Epstein never expressed any personal views concerning the work of the Commission. He definitely gave no indication that he was planning to write a book.

Dulles asked that we not contact Knebel or Epstein at this time and not identify Dulles as the source of this information. Dulles made the observation that the current atmosphere is such that he and the Bureau can easily be charged with 'suppression.' Dulles made it clear that he certainly was not restricting the Bureau from making any inquiry and he fully recognized that this might become necessary."

Sam Papich advised the CIA of this phone call: "Mr. Papich has informed Mr. Rocca and Mr. Pforzheimer that shortly before Allen Dulles left on his current trip to Europe, he called to say that he had received a call from the journalist and author Fletcher Knebel [who] told Mr. Dulles that he had collaborated with Edward Epstein in the preparation of book, *Inquest*. Fletcher Knebel reminded Mr. Dulles of the latter's interview with Edward Epstein some months before and sought Mr. Dulles reaction (to what was apparently uncertain, but it may be that Dulles saw an advance of the book). There is no indication in *Inquest* of any collaboration by Knebel. However, Knebel may not have wished to use his name openly on a book of this type. Knebel's possible collaboration on this book would explain its readability which goes beyond the usual capabilities of a student-author of an expanded master's thesis." [Walter Pforzheimer 6.10.66] This document was sent to ANGLETON Deputy, James Hunt, Paul Gaynor and Raymond Rocca. [CIA Memo: William Pforzheimer 6.10.66] Edward Epstein's book, *Inquest*, was published in 1966. On July 7, 1966 the CIA stated:

This alleged 'collaboration' now appears to be inaccurate in light of Fletcher Knebel's slashing attack on Edward Epstein's book in a lengthy article which appears in *Look* magazine. Knebel finds that Epstein was guilty of the sins of which Epstein accused the Commission: '...distortion, ignoring testimony, shifting the evidence and adroitly selecting it to fit his theories and assumptions. At worst, Epstein has written a dangerously deceptive book...I have talked with Allen Dulles (without mentioned Mr. Papich's conversation) but Mr. Dulles' recollection of his conversation with Fletcher Knebel is hazy. Furthermore he has no recollection of Knebel ever stating that he was collaborating on the Epstein book. Yet when Sam Papich rechecked his notes on this conversation, they included the word 'collaboration,' and he was at a loss to explain this apparent conflict.' [Walter Pforzheimer 7.7.66]

Fletcher Knebel was the author of *Seven Days In May*, the story of an attempted right wing military coup in the United States. Fletcher Knebel said he got the idea for the book while interviewing General Curtis LeMay, onetime Air Force Chief of Staff, who went off the record to accuse President Kennedy of cowardice in his handling of Bay of Pigs. Fletcher Knebel, 81, committed suicide on February 28, 1993. Edward Epstein 1994: "Dulles was confused."

An unnamed Staff member stated,

A search of Security Indices and sources available in the Agency Library has been unproductive...*Inquest* has the name of an Agency employee who has been concerned with the OSWALD case, namely Raymond Rocca. Due to this surfacing of an Agency employee, Edward Epstein and his sources are of importance to the Agency." It was noted on this document: "Raymond Rocca was the official Agency liaison to the Warren Commission under his true name." [CIA Memo for Rec. 6.8.66 probably Walter Pforzheimer] Another document stated: "Office of Security concern

with *Inquest* appeared to be based on Epstein's mention of Ray Rocca, Counter-Intelligence Staff employee, which presumably tied in with concern about Nosenko.

AN OFFICE OF SECURITY FILE IS OPENED ON EDWARD EPSTEIN

On June 8, 1966, a CIA Office of Security File (OS #488 768) was initiated on Edward Epstein. "To (deleted) Room GE-31 Hdqrs. Please set up a MS file on Edward Jay Epstein and forward same to me. From: [deleted] 4E13 Hdqrs." On October 3, 1977, a copy of a memorandum that concerned Edward J. Epstein, was generated by Bruce Solie, Chief, Security Analysis Group. "A copy of the attached memorandum is being placed in the following security files: JAMES ANGLETON #8683, Raymond Rocca #16 791, David A. Murphy #31 454, Tennent H. Bagley #38 638, Donald Jameson #43 840. In addition, a copy of the attached memorandum has also been forwarded to the Chief, Clearance Division for the security file of the undersigned. Bruce L. Solie." The memorandum, which was for Deputy Director of Security (PSI), read:

1. Gordon Stewart, former Director of Personnel and Inspector General, who retired circa 1971, telephoned the undersigned at his residence on the evening of September 23, 1977. By way of background, Stewart, who was the Inspector General in early 1968, was selected by the Director of Central Intelligence to act in a 'middle man capacity' in the controversy in the Nosenko case. Nosenko had become the responsibility of the Office of Security in October 1967 at the direction of the Director of Central Intelligence and it became quite apparent that the Office of Security viewpoint concerning Nosenko was in conflict, if not in direct opposition to the views expressed by the Chief and Deputy Chiefs of both the SR Division and the CI Staff. The above officials, respectively, were David Murphy, H. Tennent Bagley, James ANGLETON and Raymond Rocca.

2. Stewart advised the undersigned that an Edward Epstein is writing a book on the Kennedy assassination. Stewart inquired as to whether the undersigned was willing to be interviewed concerning an area in which the undersigned had particular knowledge (it was clear to the undersigned that the reference was to Nosenko although name not mentioned). The undersigned told Stewart that he was still employed by the Agency but, in any event, had no interest in contact with any reporter. Stewart indicated that he understood the attitude of the undersigned and that it was not entirely unexpected. The undersigned is of the opinion that Stewart was only relaying a request or inquiry from Epstein who must have the name of the undersigned.

3. During the conversation, Stewart advised that Epstein, in addition to Stewart, has interviewed the following: Richard Helms, James ANGLETON, Raymond Rocca, Pete Bagley and Donald Jamison. (Stewart did not know if Epstein has contacted David Murphy).

4. In view of the individuals interviewed by Epstein, it is presumed that the book by Epstein will have considerable coverage of the past controversy over the bona fides of Nosenko.

5. Stewart advised that he had little knowledge concerning Edward Epstein but that Helms had a favorable opinion concerning Epstein.

6. Edward Epstein is undoubtedly identical to Edward J. Epstein (OS #488 768). There is no indication that Epstein has been used in any way by the Agency. The Security File was initiated in 1966 because of his authorship of articles on the Warren Commission. Stewart remarked that he did not believe Epstein, in his book, would materially disagree with the findings of the Warren Commission. This opinion may not be correct since Epstein has been quite critical of the Warren Commission and supportive to the 'more than one assassin' theory. Bruce Solie." [Solie, C/SAG Memo for DDS 9.26.77]

According to the CIA, in 1967 Edward Epstein "was in doctoral program (American Government) at Harvard. Reportedly travelled to the USSR in 1958 [CIA FOIA #41083] In 1968 Edward Epstein wrote an article critical of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison which the CIA used to "brief interested contacts." In the early 1970's Edward Epstein continued to debunk CIA conspiracy theories regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. He visited India in 1974, on behalf of the United States Information Agency, and in 1978 published *Legend*, which attempted to link OSWALD to the KGB. According to Edward Epstein, George DeMohrenschildt told him OSWALD had been recruited into the KGB while in Japan, went to the USSR, married a KGB agent, returned to the U.S. then went to Mexico, where he received his orders from the KGB to kill JFK. The title, *Legend*, reflected ANGLETON'S view that everything we thought we knew about OSWALD was merely a clever KGB-invented cover story or legend. ANGLETON was the major source of disinformation contained in this book. Deputy Chief, Counter-Intelligence Leonard McCoy stated that ANGLETON "identified or encouraged others as sources for Epstein." [CIA 17417 Memo for Rec. re Marchetti] Edward Petty commented: "If ANGLETON really believed so strongly that OSWALD was a Soviet agent, why did he never make any effort in that respect with the Warren Commission?" [NYT 5.31.74; NY Magazine 2.27.78; Esquire 12.7?; CIA 1142-434, 1025-945b, 1026-954c, 1127-987; FBI 62-109090-481; Russell, *Man Who Knew Too Much* p471; NARA 157-10011-10034, 6.19.75]

OLTMANS AND EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN

On April 12, 1977, Edward Jay Epstein, investigative writer, *Reader's Digest Magazine*, was re-interviewed by the FBI:

Concerning the Dutch journalist, Willem Oltmans, Epstein stated that any representation by Oltmans that DeMohrenschildt had claimed any personal knowledge of or involvement in the assassination of President

Kennedy would be absolutely false...Based on George DeMohrenschildt's statements upon his return from Belgium, he was completely revolted and appalled by Oltmans and his associates and considered Oltmans despicable for trying to put words in his mouth after he specifically told Oltmans he had no knowledge of any conspiracy or details relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. At other times DeMohrenschildt referred to Oltmans and his associates as nuts and indicated Oltmans and his associates were homosexuals and at some point placed hands on him and touched him...Without elaboration, DeMohrenschildt referred to Oltmans as a Communist and as a Soviet Agent. DeMohrenschildt indicated that at the end of a long car ride, he was introduced to a Soviet who seemed interested in him. DeMohrenschildt furnished no other details concerning this man. At that point DeMohrenschildt said the events had become a nightmare and when he returned to his hotel he ran away from Oltmans without really taking his clothing." In another interview with the FBI Epstein stated that DeMohrenschildt "was most upset about an allegation that during World War II, he was a Nazi. According to Epstein's speculation, he believed this rumor may have come about when during 1940, DeMohrenschildt worked with one Baron Maydell.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Operations

FROM : Leonard McCoy
A/Chief, Counterintelligence Staff

SUBJECT : Book by Mr. Edward Epstein that May
Jeopardize the Security of Yuriy
Ivanovich Nosenko and Reflect Adversely
on the Agency

REFERENCE : Office of Security Memo Dated 26 September 1977

^

this Agency.

2. In connection with the above it should be noted that in March 1976 Mr. Epstein interviewed Mr. Nosenko while he was being handled by the Office of Security.

DeMOHRENSCHILDT'S SUICIDE

DeMohrenschildt arrived in West Palm Beach, Florida, on the evening of March 16, 1977, from New York City, after having returned from a business trip in Belgium. He arrived at the Grey Hound Bus Station in that city and was met there by Mrs. Tilton and Miss Lomis...He was taken to Mrs. Tilton's oceanside home, where he was reunited with his daughter, Alexandria." On the morning of March 29, 1977, George DeMohrenschildt

met Edward Epstein at the Breakers Hotel. While the two men conversed, HSCA investigator Gaeton Fonzi appeared at the Palm Beach house where the DeMohrenschildts were guests and spoke with Alexandria DeMohrenschildt. [CIA 1297-480] CIA Office of Security traces on Alexandria DeMohrenschildt's ex-husband were withheld. Alexandria DeMohrenschildt relayed Gaeton Fonzi's message to her father when he returned at 12:45 p.m. George DeMohrenschildt "was apparently upset" about Gaeton Fonzi's visit. He went to his room, and at 2:00 p.m. he emerged and complained about hearing scratching noises, like those made by a cat; there were no cats in the vicinity. He repeated to the maid he heard a cat, and began pacing up and down the hall.

At 2:21 p.m. on March 30, 1977, George DeMohrenschildt placed the barrel of Mrs. Tilton's shotgun in his mouth and pulled the trigger. He was found slumped in a chair. "The victim slumped over in a high-backed chair in the southwest corner of the hallway. His head was facing downward, and blood quite prominently was dripping from his mouth in large amounts and accumulating on the floor below...Lying across the left foot was a double-barrel shotgun, lying with the barrel pointing in a southeasterly direction...the death of this individual could possibly be of major importance." None of the domestic employees in the house at the time heard the shot. When his daughter returned at 2:30 p.m., she called the police. The death was ruled a suicide. No one suspicious had been seen around the house; all the beeps of the alarm system, which sounded whenever anyone opened a door or window, were accounted for by the police.

WILLEM OLTMANS

Shortly after the suicide, Willem Oltmans reported to the HSCA that George DeMohrenschildt had apprised him that H.L. Hunt was OSWALD'S superior and that former President John F. Kennedy was shot by Cubans angered over the failure of the Bay of Pigs. Willem Oltmans held a press conference in August 1977 at which he announced that a European source told him that former President Gerald Ford had been told the name of the person who ordered the assassination. At a press conference the following month, Willem Oltmans announced that H.L. Hunt had nothing to do with the assassination. The FBI Director sent Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Robert L. Keuch, a May 5, 1978 Memorandum about Oltmans, most of which was withheld. It read: "This is to provide a response to Mr. Keuch's March 24, 1978, request that the reported attorney of a (deleted) be contacted." [FBI 62-117290-764X4, FBI 62-109060-7894] In 1971 Robert L. Keuch was Appellate Section Chief of the Internal Security Division. The Internal Security Division merged with the Criminal Division. In 1978 he was the main contact point between the HSCA and the Carter Administration.

THE RISE AND FALL OF GEORGE DEMOHRENSCHILDT

George DeMohrenschildt knew that OSWALD was not a Communist, however, he did not know of OSWALD'S connection to HEMMING and his crew. He knew nothing of the plot to assassinate President Kennedy. He was not murdered. The decline in DeMohrenschildt's social and economic status, coupled with the fact that Nazis are not

stable individuals to begin with, led DeMohrenschildt down the path of insanity. His suicide occurred shortly before he was scheduled to testify before the HSCA about the numerous allegations that he was a Nazi spy during World War II. The Chief Consul of the HSCA, Robert Blakey, was Jewish. Gaeton Fonzi and this researcher were on DeMohrenschildt's case about these allegations, at this time. I hope our interest someone played a contributory factor in his suicide.

HOSTY

S.A. Hosty was acquainted with many White Russian exiles. Hosty disagreed, "I didn't have that close contact with the White Russians. I never heard any White Russians mention OSWALD prior to the assassination. I worked on the Klan and so forth." FBI documents indicated that his was not the case. When OSWALD returned to Dallas, S.A. Hosty should have become aware that OSWALD was not a run-of-the-mill Communist when he received reports of his presence among people like DeMohrenschildt, Dymitruk, Le Gon and Raigorodsky. The presence of an unrepentant Marxist in the White Russian community could only be explained in one way. The White Russians believed OSWALD had been a spy during his sojourn in the Soviet Union. S.A. Hosty knew, that despite their sympathy for OSWALD'S wife and child, anti-Communist émigrés were not about to befriend someone who espoused the ideology that had turned them into exiles. HOSTY knew there was more to OSWALD than first met the eye.

THE RUSSIAN EXILES

Evidence suggested that no one in the White Russian community in Dallas had any foreknowledge of the details of the assassination, however, afterwards, they knew or suspected that OSWALD was not really a communist. None of them came forward with this information.

Priscilla Johnson told this researcher: "I think that OSWALD, because of going to the Soviet Union and coming back, he fell into a sort of *demi-monde* in which everyone was watching everybody. I don't think anybody, even in that world where everybody was considered for every possible, whatever, use somebody might put them to, I say he couldn't have made the cut either place. He was too unstable and stupid to be a covert agent."

GEORGE DEMOHRENSCHILDT AND RUTH PAINE'S FATHER

Joseph Dryer informed the HSCA that George DeMohrenschildt had mentioned the name of Dorothe Matlack with that of William Avery Hyde. Joseph Dryer did not recall this incident in 1993. The HSCA remarked: "The possible association between George DeMohrenschildt and Hyde may have some significance because Hyde is the father of Ruth Paine, the woman with whom Marina was living at the time of the assassination. The connection was intriguing because there was never any intimation by the Warren Commission that George DeMohrenschildt had more than a brief acquaintance with

Ruth Paine." In his testimony before the Warren Commission, George DeMohrenschildt denied ever having met Ruth Paine before - except at the party at Volkmar Schmidt's house. Ruth Paine testified similarly, and conveyed that she had "no conversations, no letters, no contact whatsoever" with George DeMohrenschildt either before or after that party.